

The New
Art of Gardening,
WITH THE
Gardener's Almanack :
CONTAINING,

The true Art of Gardening, in all its Particulars.

- I. Site of a proper Plat of Ground, for Planting Fruit-trees; with the manner of Planting, Grafting, Imbuding, Inoculating, and Ordering all Sorts of Fruit-trees, and Fruits in all Seasons. The Art of making Cyder, Perry, and Wines of divers Sorts of Fruits.
- II. Of the Kitchen-Garden, and what Things are proper to be done in it, as to Herbs, Plants, Roots, Berries, Fruits, &c.
- III. Of the Flower-Garden, how to order it, and rear choice Flowers, Slips, Layers, sow Seeds, make off-sets, and Plant them in their proper Earths, Seasons, and due Waterings; with the Names, and Description of the most Material ones.
- IV. Of Greens, how to Order and Preserve them; with Rules for the Conservatory, and Green-house.

To each Head is added an Almanack, shewing what is to be done every Month in the Year.

By Leonard Meager. 1683.

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T H E

Preface to the Reader.

Gardening, and the pleasant Delights of a Curious Orchard, has been the Delight of many great Persons, and Wise Men of all Ages; who have therein contemplated the Wonders of God in Nature, and refreshed their Minds, as well as solaced their Bodies: There, by the help of Art, the Hand-maid to Nature, are produced such Things as are highly worthy of Admiration, whilst the travelling Sun labours to impregnate the Earth with a kindly Heat, and enables her to produce such various kinds of Fruits, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Shrubs, &c. of different Kinds, Tastes, Colours, Scents, Shapes, and Virtues; ravishing to the Eye, pleasing to the Taste and Smell, and nourishing to the Body, all which taking with admirable Delight, should incite Men not only to covet them, but to Labour in moderate Exercise for improving and propagating them.

A Method, to do which, I have in this Book laid down, the better to invite the Ingenious and Industrious, to what must needs yield them a great measure of Pleasure and Profit, having laboured in every Thing to advance this Art, as near as may be to its highest Perfection, omitting nothing that can be grateful to my Countrymen, as to what relates to Fruit-trees in all their Particulars; ordering Fruit when ripe, and making curious Liquor, and Wines of them.

Also every Thing that is proper in the Kitchen-Garden, Flower-Garden, and Green-House, not only as to English, but Out-landish Fruits, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, curious

The Preface.

Per-annual-greens, and others; Oranges and Lemmons, Citrons, Aloes, and every Thing that is proper, for even a Royal Garden, to delight the greatest Princes, as well as Nobles, Gentry, and private Persons; with Monthly Observations upon every Particular, throughout the whole, never so exactly done in any Work yet Extant, taken from long Experience, and upon the Judgment of those that are Practicers in this Art; some for their Pleasure more than Gain, and others, who employ themselves therein for Annual Advantages. Having considered all Things for making a compleat Gardener, either to serve himself or others, and be grateful to Gentlemen and Ladies, who are curious in these Matters, worthy of all Persons Care, of what Degree soever.

A good Orchard and Garden, by all prudent Physicians are held much to contribute to the Health, as well as Pleasure of those that often frequent them in their refreshing Walks and Umbrages. Herein likewise, I have given Directions to make in the newest Method, Knots, Borders, Walks, Green-plats, Arbors, Hot-beds, preparing Manure of all Sorts, and ordering every Thing in a proper Season.

Reader, may the Bookseller have so much Profit in Selling it, and thou the same Pleasure and Profit in Buying it, that has accrued to me by Collecting, and Experience therein; I am thine to serve,

Leonard Meager.

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New ART of GARDENING,
 WITH THE
Gardener's Almanack:

in what is necessary for the well Ordering
 of *Orchards and Gardens, &c.*

*The Introduction; or an Incitement to the
 Planting, and well ordering Orchards,
 and Gardens.*

AS *Orchards and Gardens* are exceeding pleasant,
 and desirable for Sight and Beauty, when
 well, and seasonably ordered, so they like-
 wise bring with them large Advantages, being
 an extraordinary way of improving Lands to a vast Va-
 lue, even to Twenty-fold in a few Years, in well Ma-
 naging, Cultivating, and other good Management, by
 which our Ancestors have enriched Posterity, in leaving
 behind them *Orchards* Planted with stately and regularly
 planted Tree, whose Example minds us of Imitation,
 that succeeding Ages may know our Industry, by what
 we leave in this Nature as lasting Monuments behind us.

Kings, Princes, and the wisest Men of all Ages, have some or other of them, taken singular Delight in the Exercise of Planting, Setting, Sowing, and what else is requisite in the well ordering of *Orchards*, and *Gardens*, and rejoyced to see the Fruits of their Labour. *Salomon* among the many Toyls of State and Affairs of his Kingdom, took exceeding delight in it, and to study the Works of Nature; so that 'tis said of him, he knew the Use and Virtue of all Plants, even from the Shrub to the Cedar; that is, from the smallest to the greatest.

The Planting of Trees for bearing the various Kinds of Fruits, is undoubtedly one of the greatest Improvements that can be made of a considering part of our English Soil, as *Worcestershire*, *Kent*, *Gloucestershire*, *Herefordshire*, and other places can plentifully testify, and this is more Universal than any other Improvement, because most Land will bear one sort or other of Fruit-Trees, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, and such things as Ornamentally, or Profitably, as to accommodate *Orchards* or *Gardens*, for the Pleasure and Sustenance of Man.

As for the Charge of raising and planting Fruit-Trees, considering the Years they must stand, and the continuing Encrease, I look upon it as Trivial, considering the recompence they will soon make, besides the abundance of Pleasure it must be to any generous and active Mind to see flourishing Trees of his own Setting, and peaceably enjoy himself in Contemplation, under the cooling Shades of their spreading Branches, to admire and adore the wonderful Goodness of God, in giving such Virtue to the Earth, for the producing rare and various Kinds of things conducing to the Food and Pleasure of Man. And that it must be of singular use on sundry occasions, as appears by God's first placing Man in a Garden, which himself had caused to spring up, and bearing Fruits, as the fittest place for the Reception of him, even in his State of Innocency; and no doubt, *Adam* was exceedingly grieved to part with it, when his Disobedience had forfeited the Possession.

These, and many other things I might urge, to promote this part of Industry, accompanied with so much Pleasure, and Profit; but designing this only as an Introduction to the Practical part, which immediately follows in all its Generals, and Particulars, so that nothing useful, or necessary, being omitted, I shall not detain you longer from entering, as it were into (if I may so term it) another earthly Paradise, where every thing Smiles, and looks Gay to the Imagination, even in Reading. How much more then will it exhilarate the mind, when by Practice it is enjoyed in its Perfection, and flourishes to gratifie the Sight, Taste, and Smell of the Beholder, with a fair Prospect, pleasant Fruits, and fragrant Flowers, wherein Nature is refined by Art.

CHAP. I.

Of the good Site of a Piece of Ground, intended for an Orchard, &c.

THE Site, or standing of an Orchard, greatly advantages it, that the Sun and free Air may have power over it, and yet so well defended with Shelter, that Storms and bleak Winds may be in a great Measure kept from the injuring it; and this good Site or standing will help even a bad Soil.

The best Site I account to be in plain Ground, laying not so low, as the wet and dampness may too much injure it; nor so high as to be liable to too much dryness, the injury of Storms, or sharp Air to nip the tender branches, and Buds; high Grounds are not naturally fertile, and if they be Manured with Dung, the Rains a little time wash down the fatness, and leave them poor, so that the one part will have overmuch, and the other grow sterile for want of it, and it will be

convenient it be sheltered with wild Trees round the Verges of a good growth, if possible, that they may break the turbulent Wind, especially the South-West and North-West Winds, which are usually violent in March, and September, when the Air is free from extreme Heat, or Colds; and a fitter place cannot be chosen for an Orchard, if it may be done, than on a curious Level by a River-side, or some pleasant Brook, not too near a Marsh, or Moory Ground, whence frequent Fogs and Mists arise, which hinder the growth of the Plants, and much injure them by ingendering poisonous or infectious Air, at certain Seasons.

The Suns long lying on the Trees greatly refresh and enliven them in Winter, as well as Summer; let it therefore be so chosen, that it may not be destitute of the Morning and Evening Sun at any time when it shines, and this appears by such Trees as are placed against Walls, where the refracted Beams give a greater heat, and make them Blossom, and Leaf very early, and to spread their Branches so Luxuriant, that they require very often cutting; or they take up so much Sap, as not only hinders the Fruit in growth, but in kindly ripening, as shall more plainly shewed in the Progress of this necessary Work.

C H A P. II.

Which Soil is most fit for an Orchard, and the ordering it in that Kind.

WHEN you have found a proper and common good Site for Planting of Fruit-Trees, then enquire into the Nature of the Soil, and though Fruit-Trees will grow in almost all Soils, yet they will singularly better thrive in one sort than in another; as Apple, Pear, red and white Plumb, Philberd, Damask

Bully, Barbery, and the like, require a black, fat, yellow, and clean tempered Soil, wherein they may gather plenty of good Sap.

The Soil may be bettered by digging, breaking and well making, being cast up, or laid level, which with little Dung, destroys those Weeds that are Enemies to plants: If the Ground be much over-grown with Weeds, subject to any Incumbrances of the like Nature, than rake up the Surface with the Root of them, lay them in raps to dry, with a hollowness underneath like an Oven, Furnace, and when by turning, the Air and Sun have assed on them, that they are pretty dry, put Fuel amongst them, and burn the Weeds and Earth, then break the Cumbers, and scatter them with the Ashes over the Ground, and they will prove good Manure; then sprinkle a small sprinkling of Sea-cole-ashes, or unslacked lime, and when the Rain has pretty well soaked them dig up the Ground, and Trench it with a little Dung, and if it be indifferent good Soil, it will be excellent for the Production of Fruit-trees, and if your Orchard be subject to dryness in extreme Droughts, it will be very advantageous, if it so lye, that by Shuces you can overflow it with Water twice in the Summer: and let the Water pass over it twenty four Hours, and then draw it off; and fine Grass growing in an Orchard, keeps the Ground very moist, but let it not grow thick about the Trunks of the Trees, lest it breeds Motes, shelter Vermine, injure them, or they be prejudiced by keeping the heat of the Sun from them, for the Sun's coming to the Roots enlivener of the Tree. It is not proper to dig very near Fruit-trees that are well grown, unless by a careful and skilful Hand, for fear of cutting, or wounding the Roots that spread in the Ground, which often makes the Trees languish, abate of their growth, and yield less Fruit. The Crust of the Earth tempered with Heat, Cold, and Moisture, is a great helper to Trees, for in that they chiefly spread their Roots, especially those parts that mostly suck in, and set up the Sap; and this is in

some Soil Eighteen Inches, and in others less; for low the Ground is not so fertile.

CHAP. II.

Quantity of Ground, and Shape, manner Fencing, and other Matters tending to the preservation of your Orchard.

AS for the quantity of Ground to be employed in an Orchard, I account the larger the better, for Trees growing up, fence each other; and if the Verge be blasted, the rest are frequently sheltered as well from the Winds shaking down the Fruit when ripe, hurting the Trees when young, by loosening their Root; but the proportion of Ground I cannot limit, because it must be according to Conveniency, the Planter's Ability, or Pleasure; and in the same Manner I must generally leave the Form to his Discretion, for that which pleases one, another dislikes; some Round, some Square, some Triangular, others Long; and indeed, Plots of Grounds cannot be every where exactly chosen, but they must be contrived as they fall out, to the best Advantage.

As for Fencing, in this you must be diligent, as to preserve your Fruit from Thieves, as Trees suffer Spoil, by the breaking in of Cattle, and likewise it may be a good shelter to the young Plants; Stone Walls, where Stone is plenty, may be cheaply raised, or those of Brick; but above all, I recommend a good thick and well grown Quickset of white Thorns, thickening Brambles; black Thorn, or dwarf Shrub at the bottom, especially where Wall Fruit is not raised; and by skilful Setting, and Continuance, it will grow so thick, that it will be a great security, more than Pales, Railes, or Walls of Earth; and grow

lowgh, it may on the top be cut with Shears, in Turfs and Pyramids, and become a pleasant Ornament to the Orchard: As for Walks, I shall describe them in that part of this Book, that particularly relates to Gardening; but in Orchards, curious green Walks kept short by mowing, and Rowling in Summer, are of good Esteem; and such may be raised so above the common Surface, that the Wet may have little influence in staying on them, even in Winter, after a shower of Rain is past. A Note or large wet Ditch round an Orchard is very serviceable, if it can be conveniently done, and continued with Water: But from these things I proceed to what comes somewhat nearer to my purpose, viz. The getting, ordering, and planting of Sets, &c.

C H A P. IV.

Sets, how to be Chosen and Ordered, either to grow up to Trees, or to be Grafted on, &c.

THE best and most usual kind of Sets, are young Plants, which have been brought up in a Nursery, whether of Apples, Pears, Plumbs, or the like, having good Roots, for they are more certain than Slips: as for such suckers as were taken from the Roots of grown Trees; and in removing them, get all the Root you can out of the Ground, for if a main part of the Root be lost, as some regard it not, then it follows, the Tree cannot thrive so well, though upon the transplanting, some of the Top be taking off; for the Root has a sympathy with the Branches, as to the greatness, and smallness; and when the Sap is straitened, or lessened, then is it that the Tree pines for want of its free Circulation and Communication; and when you take up the Root, divest it not, as little as may be, of the Earth it grows in; for that, upon the transplanting, will be

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Nourishing to it, till it become better acquainted with the new Ground. Too much Topping, or Stowing, approve not of, because it very much hinders the growth of the Tree; and when you cut off any Branches, do it upwards, that slanting it may shoot off the Wet, and not any way rive or split; and if Clay, and fine sifted Horse Dung, or Cow Dung, were well mixed, and clapped on the Cuts of the Branches, it would be very proper to keep them from the Cold and Wet, till they grow and begin to thrive, unless you intend these Plants for Grafting, and then you may let the Tops grow till you cut the Stem for Inoculation, in which you shall hereafter be instructed, with all that is proper relating to it, and set these in Rows by a Line, in such Holes as you have prepared, laying the Earth then lightly upon them after they are well placed in the Hole; and heap it higher than the Surface, that it may well settle by Degrees, and keep the Tree from the Roots, being much shaken by the Wind; to which end, whilst the Trees are young, you must also use Stakes, or Poles well fixed in the Ground, fastned to the Plants by Hay-bands, and some Moss, or soft thing clapped between, to prevent the fretting that may accrue by the rattling or shaking of the Wind.

Slips which some use, are not so good by much, to plant, for either many of them miss to take Root, or if they do, the Root being the main Wood, doats and rots in the Ground, when the Tree comes to growth, so that they are but of short continuance, or at least-ways, will be weakly bare, and those chiefly in Apple-trees; yet a Bur-knot kindly taken from an Apple-Tree, is much better and surer, and this you must cut close at the Roots-end a handful under the Knot, then cut away all the Twigs except the main one, and set it deep in the Ground, that it may only rise a little above the Surface, and it will shoot up, and become a good Stock, especially for Grafting on, if you like not the Fruit otherways.

As for large Fruit-trees, there is danger in transplanting them, for many times they do not thrive, by reason of the injury they receive in the Roots; for if some of the lesser Spurns take, they generally do not all; so that the Body not having sufficient Nourishment, the Heart grows blackish, or of a yellow colour, and many times, though they bring forth fair Blossoms, they have not strength enough to form their Fruit in the natural Perfection.

It has been Experimented, that a Bough has been taken from a thriving Tree of a good bigness, and grown to be a Tree; the manner thus: Take off the Bark in a round Circle, when the Sap is in it, and make a Mortar of Clay, fine Earth, and a little Dung, and clap on the bare place, to the highness of a Foot-ball, and let it lye till the Sap descends to the Root of the Tree, then cut off the Bough standing on the higher side of the Mortar, next to the Tree, and immediately put it into good Ground, the Mortar and all, and cover it up close; Water it sometimes, and if this be done in *October*, it will take Root, and shoot forth in the Spring; and if these stand, they need not be Grafted on, but will bear good Fruit of their own.

You may Sow the Kernels, or Nurs of Trees in Nurseries, and when they come up, shelter and keep them warm, and in time they will afford you good Stocks, and Plants, either to bear of themselves, or to Graft on; though Suckers taken from the Roots of Trees, grow faster than these, till they get a Head; but above all, beware that Cattle come not into your Plantations, or Nurseries, to destroy them.

You may lay young Scions in the Ground, where many sprout from one Master-top, when cut near the Earth; and by keeping them down with Sods, one end being at liberty, and growing upward, they will be apt to take Root, and so you may have four or five out of one in a little time, and this is called a running Plant. As for the buying of Sets ready Grafted, you may mainly be deceived in them, as having only anothers Word, As what manner of Fruit they are, and so you may be at

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most Cost and Labour about the worst Trees, besides,
hinders the Experience you may gain, in raising and or-
dering them to the many singular Advantages.

C H A P. V.

*Proper times for Planting and Removing
with the manner of Setting the distance
and placing of Trees, &c.*

WHEN you have made choice of your Sets, the
the Ground being ready for Transplanting, the
next thing to be considered, is the time this is mo-
Proper to be done in; and this account to be soon after
the Fall of the Leaf, in or about the change of the Moon
when the Sap is most quiet, for then it is about turning
but upon occasion it may be done all Winter, in open
weather, and early in the Spring, when the Buds are ju-
putting out; though as I have said, the sooner you re-
move them in Winter it is the better; some indeed re-
remove them before the Sap is at a stand, or about the
turn, that is, in *Autumn*, before the Leaves are falling
but this I hold not so good; and were it not for the sake
of brevity, could give you here many convincing reasons
to the contrary.

In setting, make the Holes sufficiently large to re-
ceive the Roots, and more, that they may have no-
thing at first to contend with, but the tender Mould
shake that you have dug out, lightly in, when the Plant
is conveniently placed, and in the mean while let an-
other move the Plant, that the Earth may fill into the
crannies, and settle better about the Root, so press
gently down, that the Plant may be well fixed, and in
a dry Season water it, which being a settlement of the
Earth, will make it take the sooner. As for the dis-
tance of Trees, you must consider the nature of them

as to what greatness in time they may grow, how spread their Branches; 'as the Apple-tree (or aspire more upright than the Pear tree) if they be such as you intend shall continually stand; for if they too much drop upon one another, or the Boughs are galled by fretting or rubbing, then Injury comes thereby, and the underling Trees that are overshadowed, will be stunted and spoiled; and therefore according as you conjecture their Growth may be, so place them, and the Sun and free Air coming in among them, will make them thrive the better, and this distance must be as far as you conceive two Trees can spread their Boughs when grown up.

As for the placing them, let Philberts, Damsons, Bullis, and such like, the lower Trees, stand on the outside, next the fencing: Your Cherries and choice Plums, for the Sun the sooner to ripen them, may be planted in the openest places; your Apples, Pears, and Quinces, in the most substantial place of the Orchard, possessing the best Soil. The Trees of greatest growth may be planted further from the Sun, and those of the lesser, nearer to the *South*, that they may not be a hindrance to one another, but all receive warm alike: As for the Wardens and Winter Pears growing high, they will do very well *Northward*, because being hard latter Fruit, they ripen leisurely, and the blasts cannot hurt them: As for the Medlers, Services, Pomgranets, Citrons, and such Trees, though they are not often seen in *Orchards*, yet they are very graceful and pleasant, and must be planted where the Sun has great power, and free from the dropping of other Trees: Almond-Trees are hardy, and will bear the Blasts, but not give their Fruit kindly, unless well sheltered: Set the Wallnut-trees on the highest ground, if it may be without overshadowing others.

C H A P. VI.

*General Directions for the right Ordering,
Keeping and Preserving of an Orchard.*

THE first thing that will be required, as most necessary for an Orchard, will be Dunging and Watering; for the Fruit-trees, a very few of them being only to be excepted, require these; and herein you must also be careful that you do it in the heat of the Sun, and that your Dung be neither too new nor too old; neither must it be laid close to the foot of the Tree, but a little distance off, that the farness of the Dung may be drunk in of the Root: Pidgeons-dung, and Hogs-dung do also heal the hurts and wounds of Trees: The water wherewith we water them, must not be Fountain water, or Well water, if other may be had; but drawn from some muddy Lake, or standing Pool. Moreover, you must be sure that your Trees stand a good distance asunder, that when they are grown up, they may have room enough to spread, and that the small and tender be not hurt of the greater, neither by shadow nor dropping. The nature also of the Soil, is herein much to be regarded: for a Hill requireth to have them stand nearer together; in windy places you must set them the thicker: you must set your Plants in such a manner that the Tops be not hurt, or bruised, or the Bark, or Rind flawed off; for the Bark being taken away round about it, killeth any kind of Tree. You must also have a regard of the shadow, what Trees it helpeth, and what Trees it hurteth. The Walnut-tree, the Pitch-tree, the Fir-tree, whatsoever they shadow, they injure; the Pine-tree with his shadow likewise destroys young Plants, but they do resist the Wind, and therefore good to inclose Vineyards: The Cypress, his shadow is very small, and spreadeth not far, and therefore it may safely enough grow among^t Vines, and so for many others; the dropping

ing of all Trees is naught, but worst of all those, whose Branches grow so that the water cannot readily pass through : For the drops of the Pine, the Oak, and the Martholme, are most hurtful, in whose company you may also take the Wallnut : Moreover pruning and setting is very good and necessary for Trees, whereby the withered Boughs are cut away, and the unprofitable Branches taken off ; but to prune them every Year is naught, though the Vine requireth cutting every year ; also the Myrril, the Pomegranate and the Cherry, whereby they will sooner yield Fruit ; the others must be seldom pruned ; Cherry-trees may be pruned in the fall of the Leaf, after the setting of the seven Stars : and first, they must be well dunged, and as a help against their hurts, you must cut down the old rotten Branches that grow in the midst, and such as grow crooked, and are tangled together, and all the water-boughs, and unprofitable Branches about them : The old ones are to be cut close to the stock, from whence the new Springs will arise : Scarifying also and Launcing, is very wholesome for the Trees, when they are screined with their leaves, and dryness of their Barks ; at which time use to lance the Bark with a sharp Knife, cutting it strait down in many places ; which, what good it doth, appeareth by the opening of the Rhind, which is straitways filled up with the Body underneath ; you must also trim and dress the Roots of your Trees after this manner ; you must open the ground round about them, that they may be comforted with the warmth of the Sun, and the Rain, by cutting away all the Roots that run upwards : The Trees that you remove may be marked which way they stood at the first : As *Virgil* expresses.

*And in the Bark they set a Sign,
To know which way the Tree did grow ;
Which part did to the South incline,
And where the Northern blasts did blow.*

Also

Also you must consider well the nature of the Soil, that you remove not out of a dry Ground, into moist, and from a barren Hill, to a moist Plain, and rather fat, than otherwise; The young Plants being thus removed, must the second or third Year be pruned, leaving still about three or four Branches untouched, so shall they grow the better. Thus must you usually do every Year. The old Tree remove with the Tops cut off, and the Roots unperished, which must be helped with often Dunging and Watering. Apple-trees that Blossom and bear no Fruit, or if it be that they suddenly fall away, you shall remedy it by flitting the Root, and thrusting in of a Stone or wooden Wedge also if you water your Trees with Urine that is old, that helps them very much both for Fruitfulness and pleasantness of the Fruit; if the Tree decay by reason of the great heat of the Sun, you must raise the Earth about it, and water the Roots every Night, setting up some defence against the Sun. To cause their Fruit to be quickly Ripe you must wet the little Roots with Vinegar and Urine that is old, covering them again with Earth, and often digging about them. The Urine of Men, if it be kept three or four Months, doth wonderfully much good to the Plants, and if you use it about Vines, or Apple-trees, it doth not only bring you great encrease, but also giveth an excellent Savour, both to the Fruit and Vine: You may also use the Mixture of Oil, such as is without Salt, to the same purpose which both must speedily be used in Winter. As Frosts, and Mists also do great harm to Trees, so you must arm yourself with a Remedy against them; you must lay up round about your Orchard, little Faggots made of Stalks of rotten Boughs, or Straw, which, when that the Frosts and Mists arise, may be kindled, the Smoak whereof avoideth the Danger. You must stave also dry Dung amongst your Vines, which when the Frost is great, you may set on Fire, the Smoak whereof disperseth the Frost. When your Trees are sick, pour on the Roots the Lees of Wine mingled with Water, and you may, if you please, sow Lupines round about them; the Water also wherein

the *Eggs* have been sod, and poured round about, which is
very good for Apple-trees; If your Trees are troubled with
Caterpillers or Worms, there are divers Remedies; the
juice of Wormwood destroyeth the Caterpillers; the Seeds
of Grain that are steeped in the juice of Sengreen, or
Housleek, are also excellent Receipts against the Worms:
Also Ashes mingled with the Mother of Oil, or the Stale of
Ox, mingled with the third part of Vinegar; moreover,
Trees that are smoaked with Brimstone, or Lime, are
safe from hurtful Vermin: Galbanum likewise burnt up-
on the Coals, driveth them away; the Blades also of Gar-
lick, the Heads being off, so burnt (as the smoak may pass
through the Orchard) doth destroy the Caterpillers; some
sow with the Seeds, and sprinkle them with water.

CHAP. VII.

*Rules and approved Directions for Grafting
after the best and most thriving Method.*

AS for Grafting, it is accounted the nicest piece of
Skill belonging to an Arborist or Gardener; but
by good Instruction and Practice becomes easie, and is
done with much success: The thing signifies the reform-
ing the Fruit of one Tree with that of another, by an
artificial transposing or transplanting of a Twig or
Scion, a Bud or Leaf, commonly called a Graft, taken
from one Tree of the same, or some other kind, and
placed or put to, or into another Tree, in one time or
manner; and of these there are many kinds, but the
chief in use, and most certain, are Grafting, Incising,
Packing on, Grafting in the Scutcheon, or Inoculat-
ing.

As for Grafting, when you undertake it, you must have a fine, thin, strong and sharp Saw, made and armed for that purpose, to saw the Plant off even without splitting or jagging the Bark; it may be done a foot above the Ground, or more, as the Plant is capable of yielding a sufficiency of Sap, and then smoothed with a very sharp Knife, let it be done where there is no knot, for that is best; then stay the stock very steady with your foot and leg, cleave it gently in the middle, with a fine sharp cleaver, by forcing it down with the stroke of a Mallet, then open it with a Wedge of Wood, Bone or Iron, about six Inches, then having your Graft cut at the great end, in a tapering flatness, the Bark left on, on the two thin sides of it, thrust it gently, and let the Bark of the Graft, touch the Bark of the Stock, and come even with it, to the outward side, then take out your Wedge gently, and suffer the stock to close and compress the Graft; and having a fine mixture of Clay and Horse Dung, mould them like a Past, into the form of an Egg, then divide it in equal Parts, and with both hands press equally on the wound of the Graft and Stock, closing it firm together, that it may keep them warm, as also keep out the Air and Wet, till they can unite, and the Bark spread to cover the Wound; and thus, on a pretty large stock, you may place three or four Grafts of various Fruits; though it is proper they be of one kind, Apples with Apples, Pears with Pears, and the like of others.

C H A P. VIII.

Times proper for Grafting; how to chuse the best Grafts; the way of keeping and ordering them.

TH E best time for grafting and gathering of Grafts, are proper to be known;

As to the first, of the best time for grafting, from the time of removing your stock, is the next Spring, for that hinders a second repulse of the Sap, and a second wound in the stock; and if your stock be of a sufficient bigness, it may take a Graft as thick as your Thumb, but of larger Grafts I approve not, for they seldom stand, for reason they require more Sap than the stock (before they are well united) can afford them. The best time of the year I account, if the Weather be open, is the latter end of *February, March,* and the beginning of *April,* and about the change of the Moon, when only the Knots and Buds are seen, without any considerable appearance of the Blossoms; or Leaves; Cherries, Apricocks, Pears, Quinces, and Plums, may be grafted sooner than the later Flowers.

The Grafts are proper to be gathered in the middle of *February,* the Weather being open, or no hard Frost on them: You may do this some time before you graft, or in the same day, for at this time of year they will keep fresh a considerable while, if layed with the greater ends in good Mould. Grafts from elder Trees must be taken sooner than these of the younger, for they sooner break and Bud.

Take not, when you make choice, of the proudest prigs, unless your Stocks be answerable to their strengths and Growths; nor out of a much warmer and richer Soil than that your Stock grows in, lest the Sap be agreeing, or springing up fast enough, the cold Weather pine them: if they be long, cut off a little of the

the top of it, for that else withering, for want of d
Nourishment at first, may injure the lower part, and
hinder it from sprouting out; take not any from po
withriving Trees, nor from the Underlings that seem
dwindle in their Growth, even on their own Trees th
produced them, but midling ones that prosper, but no
too fast.

If the Clay and Dung about your Graft, be elef
dry weather, close it again with some that is moist
lest the Emmets get in and spoil your Graft; take it no
for a certain sign, that the Graft has well taken, if
quickly put forth in the Spring, for that may proceed
from the Sap it brought with it, more than from an
Nourishment of the Stock; nor can it always be determin
ed till after the succeeding Spring, whether it will take
well or not; but when you find it has, you may dis
burthen it of the Clay, that the Sun may come to Nour
ish it in all parts the better.

C H A P. IX.

*Other ways relating to Grafting, as Incising,
Packing on, Inoculating, Grafting in Scut
cheon, &c.*

ANother way relating to this Mystery, is incising
or cutting the Bark of the Bole, Rhind, or Branch
at some bending, or Knee, Shoulder-wise, with two
gashes only with a sharp Knife to the Wood; then use
sharp ended Wedges to the bigness of your Graft, flat
on the one side, agreeing with the Tree, and round on
the other side, and with that, being thrust in, raise the
Bark, then put in the Graft just fashioned like the Wedge,
close it hard with your Hand, and bind about it Clay,
and Horse Dung,

For great stocks, you may cleave them cross, and put a Graft at each corner with little straining them, and close them up with Clay, and Dung, as others; and though they are pretty large, the stock having sap enough to support them, some, or all of them will cut, and growing up faster than on small stocks, will much sooner bear Fruit: And this I have seen tryed on stocks of a good growth, that have borne, had Fruit, and in a few Years the Grafts have shot up, and produceth excellent Fruit.

Packing on, is when you cut sloap-wise, a Twig of the same Magnitude with your Graft, either in, or besides the Knot, two Inches long, and make your Graft just agree with the scion, and gashy our Graft, and it, just in the midst of the Wound, length-ways, about a straws breadth deep, and thrust the one into the other, Wound to Wound, so that sap may come to sap, and Bark to Bark, so bind them close with soft strings, and mix Clay and Dung, and cover them over, and this way many times, thrives wonderfully; and this may be done on Branches of Tree, the latter end of Grafting-time, when the sap is risen with good success.

The way of Inoculating is with an Eye or Bud, taken with a pretty large piece of Bark to it, from a thriving Tree, and placed immediately on another Tree, where just the same quantity has been taken off, that it may close with the bare place of the Tree, supplying the Bark that was taken thence, and being bound on with Clay and Dung, strengthened with a little Moss, is in great likelihood quickly to flourish: This by some, is called Imbuding.

Grafting in Scutcheon is somewhat like unto the former, only differing in this, that you must take an Eye, or Bud, with Leafs (*Note, That an Eye is for a scion, and a Bud for Flowers, and Fruit*) and place them on another Tree in a Plain, like the Letter H, cut with a sharp Knife, and the Bark raise with a Wedge, and then the Eye and Bud must be put in, and so bound up: These I have known to have grown well, but it is somewhat a tedious way, and the plainer way of Grafting soonest answers Expectation.

As for the young Grafts, you must be careful to Fence them about, for the least rudness, or rough handling spoils your Labour, or much impures what you have done; and this may be done with setting of Rose Gooseberries, or such prickly Trees about them, but not so as to over-shade them, and hinder their growth, and be careful that no Cattle break into your Ground: nay Dogs and Cats, where they are grafted low to the Ground may by running over them, break off the Graft, and so cross you in your Industry: And now from General, proceed to particular Trees, &c.

CHAP. X.

Of the Apple-Tree, how Grafted and Ordered, the Advantages accruing thereby, &c.

THE Apple is commonly grafted upon the Crab-tree Stocks, or upon the wild Apple-stock, being first planted, and the year after cut off within a foot to the Earth, or more. If your Apple-trees are pestered with Worms, scrape them with a brazen Scraper, and they will never come again, provided that the place whence you scraped them, be rubbed over with Bullocks Dung: The Urine and Dung of Goats is very good for this purpose, afterwards the Lees of old Wine may be poured upon the Roots of the Trees. The Tree that is sick, or prospereth not, is helped with As-fes Dung, and watering it six days. Apple-trees must be often watered at the setting of the Sun, till the Spring be come, when planted in dry Ground. If you set your Apple-trees too thick, they will never grow well, nor thrive kindly. The Apple declareth its ripeness by the blackness of the Kernels. The Winter Stores are gathered after the fourteenth of *September*, or thereabouts, according to their Kinds, and not before the

Moon

Mo:n be seventeen Days old, in fair Weather, and in the Afternoon : Those that fall from the Trees must be laid by themselves; it is better to pull them, then shake them, least they be bruised in their falling. The best way to keep them is in fair Lofts, Vaults, or cold places, with Windows opening towards the North, that they may receive that Air; the South Wind; must be shut out; they must be laid thin upon Straw, Chaff, or Mats. You must lay every sort by themselves, lest sundry sorts lying together, they should the sooner rot. They are also kept from rotting, if they are laid in Barley, or Wheat. Some, to avoid the hurt of the Frost, use to cover them with wet Linnen Clothes, which being frozen, the Fruit that lay under them is preserved. Of Apples, besides other Uses, you may with Mills for the purpose, make a curious Drink, called Cyder, and a small Drink besides, with Water, and the refuse of the Apples drained; a good Drink to quench and cool the Thirst. A kind of Vinegar also may be made of Crabs, and sower Apples, called Verjuice, which mashed, and lying in a heap together three or four Days, afterwards put into a Pipe, or Tun, wherewith mingle Spring water, or Rain water, and so suffer them to stand close covered thirty Days, and after taking out what Vinegar the Moisture affords, by drawing off, and let it settle.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Pear-Tree, how Grafted, Ordered and Improved, &c.

THE Pear challengeth the next Place, and is one of the chiefest Beauties of the Orchard. The Apple-Tree, spreadeth in broad Branches; but the Pear-tree riseth in height, and delighteth in a rich and moist Ground: it doth grow of the Kernel, and of the Scion, but it is a great while before it doth come unto any Perfection; and when it is grown, it degenerates from them its old good Nature; and therefore it is better to take the wild Plants and set them in your Ground in *November*, and when that they are well rooted, you may graft upon them. It is said, that in some Countries, it is so prospereth with often digging, and much Moisture, that it never looseth its Flower: You shall do it a great deal of Good, if every other Year you bestow some Dung upon it. Ox Dung is thought to make great and massy Pears; some put too a little Ashes to make their taste the pleasanter. They are not only planted of the Roots, but also of the very little Twig being pluckt, will grow. If you will set young Plants let them be three Years old, or at least two Years old before you set them. Some again take the fairest Branches they find upon the Tree, and set them, as has been directed. The time of Grafting the Pear, is *March* and *April*. *Pliny* saith, That you may graft it when the Blossom is on it, which I myself have have tryed, and found true. It is grafted upon the Quince, the Pumgranate, the Almond, the Apple and the Mulberry-tree: If you graft it on the Mulberry-tree; your Pear shall be red, and if you would have the Fruit pleasant, and the Tree fruitful, you must bore a Hole through the Stock close by the Ground, and driving in an Oaken, or a Beech Pin, cover it up with Earth; if the Tree prosper not

Wash the Roots, and water them with the Lees of old Vine, fifteen Days, so shall it bare the better, and pleasanter Fruit. It shall never be hurt with Worms, if when you plant it, you anoint it with the Gaul of an Ox: If the Tree (whose Roots have been cut) seem not to prosper, *Paludius* his Remedy is to pierce the Root thro', and to drive in a Pin, made either of Oak, or Plum-tree. If your Pears are stony, or choak Pears, dig up the Earth from the Roots, clean'e them of Stones, and sift in good new Mould again into the place: Let your Pear-trees stand thirty Foot asunder, or little less; your Apple-trees (as I have said) further. You may make use of several ways to keep your Pears, some dip the Stalks in boyling Pitch, and do afterwards hang them up: others keep them in new boyled Wine, or else in a close Vessel; others in Sand; and some again, covered with Wheat, or Chaff; some are of Opinion, that there is no kind of Fruit but may be preserved in Honey; of Pears there is a Drink, and Sauce made, the Drink is *Perry*, made as *Cyder*, of a most delicious Taste, the Juyce being pressed out with the Press, &c. In other Countries to have a pretty Dish made of Pears, for their Religious Fasts, called *Castimoniales*.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Quince-Tree, how Ordered, Grafted, Improved, &c.

NEXT in order, after Apples and Pears, cometh the Quince; they are planted after the same manner that Pears and Apples are: Some affirm that the sets that have been set in *March*, or in *February*, have taken such Root, as that they have born Fruit the Year after. They grow well in cold and moist Countries, in plain and silly Grounds, in hot and dry Countries you must set

set them in *October*. Many set them with the tops and the set, but neither of them both is very good; and being set of Scions they soon degenerate. They are better grafted in the Stock than in the Bark; and that in *February* or *March*, they receive into their Stocks, the Grafts (in a sort) of all manner of Trees; the *Pomgranet*, the *Servise*, all the kinds of *Apples*, and make the Fruit the better. The *Quince Tree* must be set in the order, that in the Making of the Wind they drop not upon another. When it is young or newly planted, it is helped with Dung, or better with Ashes; it must be watered as often as the Season is very dry, and digged about continually; in hot Countries, in *October* or *November*; in cold Countries, in *February*, or *March* for if you do not often dig about them, they will either be barren, or bear naughty Fruit; they must be pruned, cut, and rid of all Superfluities. If the Tree be sick and do not prosper well, the root must be watered with the Mother of Oil, mingled with the like quantity of Wine, or unslack'd Lime mingled with Chalk; or *Rosin* or *Tar* must be poured upon the Roots; You must gather them in a fair Day, being sound and unspotted, and very ripe, and in the Wane of the Moon. They are best kept covered betwixt two hollow Tiles, well closed on every side with Clay: Some lay them only in dry Places, where no wind cometh; others heap them in Chaff and Wheat, some in Wine, which maketh the Wine more pleasant; lay them not near any other Fruit, because, with the Air, they will corrupt them. There is also made a kind of Wine of Quinces, (being beaten and pressed) and a little Honey with Oil put into it; there is also made of them a precious Conserve, and Marmalade, red and white, being congealed with long Seething, and boiled with Sugar, Wine, and Spices.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Medler and Service-tree, how Ordered, Grafted, Improved, &c.

THE Medler is accounted to be of the Number of Apple-trees, and Pear-trees : It is Planted in the Manner as the Quince is : It delighteth in hot Places, but well watered, it will do well enough : It is planted of the Scion, in *March* or *November*, in a well drained Ground, and mellow, so that both the Ends be covered over with Dung. It is also set of a Stone, but when it is very long before it cometh to any Thing : It is excellently well Grafted in the white Thorn, the Pear, the Apple. The Medlers that you mean to keep, you must gather before they are Ripe ; and being suffered to grow so upon the Tree, they last a great part of the Winter : They are preserved in sodden Wine, and Vinegar, and Water. Of the Wood of the wild Medler, we use to make Spokes for Wheels of Carts, and the Wigs of them serve for Carters Whips. Next to the Medler, for Neighbourhood sake, I must speak of the Service, it is a high Tree, with a round Berry, fashioned like an Egg ; this Fruit grows in Clusters, as the Grape : The wild is better than the Garden Fruit to Graft. It delighteth in cold Places, and if you Plant it in a cold Ground, it will wax Barren. It hath no Prickles as the Medler hath, it groweth of the Stone, the Set, the Root, or the Scion, and prospereth in a cold wet Soil : It is Planted in *February* and in *March* in cold Countries, and in hot in *October* and *November*. It is Grafted either on its own Stalk, or on the Quince, or Haw-thorn, either on the Stock or the Bark.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Pomegranate-tree, how it must
Ordered, Grafted, and Improved.

AMongst the strange Fruit, there is none of them comparable to the *Pomegranate*: The tree is not like the Leaf Narrow, and of a very pleasant Green, the Flower Purple, long like a Coffin; the Apple that is composed with a thicker Rind, is full of Grains within. The *Pomegranate* is sweet and sower. This Tree only, the Fig and the Vine, the Body being cloven; dieth not: the Branches are full of Prickles as the Gorst is: It loveth both a hot Ground, and a warm Air, and liketh not cold very Places. In some hot Countries it groweth wild in Bushes: It is planted in the Spring-time, the Roots be watered with Hogs-dung and Stale. It is Grafted upon its own Stock, and also upon other Trees; and likewise upon the Scion that grows from the Roots of the Tree. And tho' it may be planted sundry Ways, yet the best Way is a Cubit in length, smoothed with your Knife at both Ends, and slope-wise in the Ground, with both its Ends well smothered with Hogs-dung and Stale. It much delighteth in the Myrtle, insomuch as the Roots will meet, and entangle together with delight. The Fruit will grow, without Kernels, if Grafted in the Vine, the Peth being taken out, and the Set covered with Earth, and (when it hath taken) let it in the Spring be pruned. You shall have them keep a long while, if they be first dipped in scalding Water, and then taken out quickly, laid in dry Sand, or else in some Heap of Wheat in the Shadow, till they be wrinkled; or else covered with Chaff, as that they touch not the one or other.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Citron, or Limon-tree; how Planted and Improved.

THE Outlandish Citron is here very carefully planted: This Tree doth always bear Fruit, some falling, some ripe, and some springing: Nature shewing in them wonderful Fertillity. There are several Kinds of them from whence they have several Names: I shall only name two Sorts of them; those that are long fashioned like an egg, if they be yellow, are called *Citrons*; if they be green, *Lemons*, the Leaf is like the Bay-leaf, saving that there grows Prickles amongst them: The Fruit of them is yellow, wrinkled without, sweet in Smell, and sower Taste; the Kernels like the Kernels of a Pear. The Tree is planted four manner of Ways; of the Kernel, of the Scion, of the Branch, and of the Stock: If you will set the Kernel, you must dig the Earth two Foot every Way, and mingle it with Ashes: You must make short Beds, that they may be watered with Gutters on every side. In these Beds you must open the Earth with your Hand, a hands breadth, and set three Kernels together, with the top downwards; and being cover'd, water them every day; and when they spring, set them diligently in good yellow Furrows, and water them every 4 or 5 Day: And when they begin to grow, remove them again in the Spring, to a gentle and moist Ground, for it delighteth much in wet: If you set the Branch, you must not set it above a foot and a half in the Ground, lest it rot. He that doth intend to cherish this Tree, let him be sure to defend it from the North, and set it towards the South, and in the Spring; in the Winter it Frails and Baskers. This Tree delighteth to be continually digged about. They are grafted in hot Places in April, in cold Countries in May, not under the Bark, but cleaving to the Stock, near the Root: They may be grafted both on the Pear and Mulberry;

But when they are Grafted they must be fenced, either with a Weather-basket, or some earthen Vessel. So as you mean to keep, and must be gathered in the Night, the Moon being down, and gathered with Branches and all, as they hang. When the Fruit burdeneth the Tree, you must pull them off, and leave but few on it, which will be the pleasanter and the kinder Fruit. If which they are Young and Little, they are put into Earthen Vessels, or Glasse, they will grow according to the Proportion thereof: So that you may have them fashioned either like a Man or Beast, according to your Fancy, this you must so order your Moulds that the Air may come to them. They are highly esteemed of by great Persons.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the Mulberry-tree, how Ordered, Planted, Grafted, and Improved.

THE Mulberry of all other Trees, is accounted the surest bearer, because it never blossometh till the cold Weather be past: So that whensoever you see the Mulberry begin to spring, you may be sure the cold Weather is at an end: Yet is Ripe with the first, and buddeth out its Leafs: They dye the Hands (as *Pliny* saith) with the juice of the Ripe Berry, and wash it off with the green Berry: It changeth his Colour thrice, (as *Ovid* alludeth in his Tragical History of *Pyramus* and *Thisbe*) first White, then Red, and lastly Black: It loveth hot Places and Chilly, and delights in Digging and Dugging, but not in Watering: It's Root must be opened about *October*, and with Lees of Wine pour'd upon 'em: It is set of the Stones, when it often grows to the Wild: The best planting is in the Scion, and the Tops a Foot and a half long, smooth at both Ends, and rubbed over with Dung. The Place where you set your Sets, cover with Ashes mingled with Earth, but cover it not above four Fingers thick, I would

either you to set it in *March*, and to remove it in *October*
or November. It is Grafted in the Beech, or the White
 Niglar, either by Grafting in the Stocks, or Inoculation;
 and so shall the Berries be White. It is Grafted also in
 the Yew and Elm, which in old Time they would not suffer for
 whar of Corrupting. Of the Mulberry is made a very noble
 medicine for the Stomach, and for the Gout; they will
 longest indure kept in Glasses; the Leafs do serve to feed
 the Silk-worms withal, whereof some make a very great gain.
 The Cornel is a ruddy coloured Fruit, like a Cherry.
 This Tree is thought never to exceed twelve Cubits in
 height; the Body is sound and thick like Horn; the
 Leaf is like an Almond-leaf, but fatter; the Flower and
 the Fruit is like the Olive, with many Berries hanging up
 on a Stalk, first white, and after red; the Juice of the
 ripe Berries is of a bloody Colour. It loveth both high
 ground and Vallies, and prospereth both in moist Ground
 and dry: It groweth both of the slip, and of the Seed.
 You must be careful that you Plant it not near to your Bees.
 The Bay is a most grateful Tree, which chiefly gar-
 deneth the House, and useth to stand at the Entrance.
 It maketh two Kinds thereof, the *Delphick* and the
Cypress; the *Delphick* equally coloured and greener, with
 white Berries, in Colour betwixt green and red, where-
 with the Conquerors at *Delphos* were us'd to be Crown-
 ed. The *Cypress-Bay* hath a shorter Leaf, and a darker
 green, gathered (as it were) round about the Edges,
 which some (as *Pliny* saith) suppose to be a wild Kind;
 Wh groweth always green, and beareth Berries; he shoot-
 out his Branches from the Side, and therefore wax-
 not so soon old and rotten: It doth not very well always
 and cold Ground, being hot of Nature: It is planted di-
 vers Ways. The Berries being dry'd with the North Wind,
 are gathered and lay'd abroad very thin, lest they cluster
 together; afterwards being wet with Urine they are set
 in Furrows a handfull deep, and very near together: In
March they are also planted of the slip, you must set
 them not passing nine Foot asunder: But so they grow

out of Kind. Some think that they may be Grafted upon another, as also upon the *Servise* and *Ash*: The Berries are to be gathered about the beginning of *December* and to be set in the beginning of *March*.

C H A P. XVII.

*Of Orchard Hazle-nut and Philbert-trees
Their Improvement.*

Nut-trees are commonly planted of the Nut, as of other Shell-Fruits are. Of all Nuts the *Almond* is esteemed to be the worthiest; they are set in *February* and prosper in a clear and hot Ground, in a fat and moist Ground they will grow Barren; they chiefly set such are Crooked, and the young Plants: They are set by the Slip, of the Root, and of the Kernel. The Nut that you intend to set, must be laid a Day before in *Manure* or *Dung*: Others steep them in Water sod with *Honey* letting them lie therein but only one Night, lest the sharpness of the Honey spoil the Plant. The Tops and the sharp Ends you must set downward, for from thence cometh the Root; the Edge stands towards the North. You must set three of them in a Triangle, a Hand-breadth one from the other; they must be water'd every seven Days, till they grow to be great; it is also planted with the Branches, taken from the midst of the Tree. The *Philbert* is Grafted not near the Top of the Stock, but about the midst, upon the Bows that grow out. The Tree doth soon bear Fruit, and flowereth before others, in *January* or *February*. *Virgil* accounts it for a Prognosticator of the Plenty of Corn:

*When thick the Nut-tree Flowers, amidst the Wood
Of Trees, that all the Branches bend withal;
And that they prosper well, and come to good,
That Year be sure of Corn shall Plenty fall.*

the bitter ones (which are the Wholesomer) are made
Sweet, if round about the Tree, four Fingers from the
root, you make a little Trench, by which he shall sweat
out its Bitterness: or else, if you open the Roots, and
pour therein either *Urine*, or *Hogs Dung*; But no Tree
groweth sooner out of Kind, and therefore you must of-
ten remove it, or else you must Graft when it is great.

C H A P. XVIII.

*Of the Wall-nut-tree, and common Nut-
tree, how to Order them.*

W All-nuts are to be set in the Ground the Seam
downward, about the beginning of *March*; Some
think that they will grow as the Philbert doth, either
the Slip, or the Root: It groweth well, and liketh
in cold and dry Place better than a hot; the Nut that you
mean to set, will grow the better, if you suffer it to lie
four or five Days before in the Urine of a Boy,
and will also prosper the better if it be often removed:
those Nuts (as it is thought) prosper best, that are let
fall by the Crows, and other Birds. If you pierce the
tree thro' with an Augur, and fill up the Place again
with a Pin of Elm, the Tree shall lose his knotty hard-
ness; neither will he lose his Fruit, if you hang by, ei-
ther Mallet, or a piece of Scarlet, from a Dunghill.
Wall-nut-trees are properly planted round about on
the out-side of an *Orchard*, because their Shadows are
great, and unwholesome, besides the mischief they do
with their dropping. They suck a great deal of good
juice from the Ground: For they are mighty high and
all Trees of growth, so as some of them are two
or three Fathom about; they take up a great deal of
room with their standing, and beguile the other Trees
of their Substance; besides there are certain Trees that
they agree not well withal, and therefore they are set

on the outside of an Orchard, as Standards to defend their fellows from tempestuous Weather.

Amongst Nuts is also to be accounted the common Hazelnuts, a Kind whereof is the Philbert; they are all Planted after the manner of the Garden Hazelnut; they delight in clay and waterish Grounds, and upon the highest Ground, being very able to abide the Cold.

C H A P. XIX.

Of the Chesnut-tree, and Pine tree.

AMongst the Nuts also the Chesnut challengeth the best Place, tho' he be rather to be reckoned among the Maices, from whence he is called the Nut or Mast *Jupiter*. This Tree delighteth to grow on Uplands, cold Countries: It hateth Waters, and desireth a cleare and a good Mould: It misliketh not a moist gravelly Ground, and prospereth in a Shadowy or Northerly Bank, it hateth a stiff and red clay Ground: It is Planted both of the Nut, than of the Set; otherwise the safer way were the Set, which in 2 Years beareth Fruit. It is Planted when the Sun is in the *Æquinoctial*, both of the Scion, the Set, the Branch, and Root, as the Olive. The Chesnut that you mean for to Sow, must be very fair and ripe; the newer they are, the better they grow; you must set them with the sharp end upwards, and the Foot asunder. The Furrow must be a shaftman deep. This Tree being felled after 5 Years, will prosper like the Willow: And being cut out in Stays, it will last until the next felling. The Chesnut may be Grafted on the Walnut, the Beech, and the Oak: It hath been observed, that where they grow two and two together, they prosper the better.

The Pine is planted not much unlike to the Almond. The Kernels of the *Keit-clocks* being set as the Almond.

they are gathered in July, before the cunicular Winds, and before the Nuts, the Husks being broken, they fall out. The best Time of Sowing them, *Paladin* reckons to be *October* and *November*. This Tree is thought to be a Nourisher of all that is sown under it.

C H A P. XX.

How to Order and Improve Cherry-trees.

THE Cherry-tree is easy to be planted; if the Stones be but cast abroad, they will grow with great increase: Such is their forwardness in growing, that the Stays or Supporters of Vines, that are made of the Cherry-tree, are commonly seen to grow to be Trees. They are grafted upon the Plumb-tree, upon his own Stock, upon the Palm-tree, and on the Abricot, but best upon the wild Cherry; it joyeth in being Grafted, and bearing better Fruit. If you Graft them upon the box-tree, your Tree shall bear in the Spring; the Time of grafting is either when there is no Gum upon them, or when the Gum has left running. Remove the wild plant either in *October* or *November*, and the first of *January* or *February*, when it hath taken Root, it may be grafted upon. You may Graft it on the Stock; but often it prospereth better being Grafted betwixt the hard Bark and the Wood. It delighteth to be set in deep trenches to have Room enough, and to be often digged about. It loveth to have the withered Boughs continually cut away: It groweth best in cold Places, and hateth Dung, that if it be laid about them, they grow to be wild: It is also planted of the Slips; and some say it will bear its Fruits without Stones, if in the setting of the Set you turned the upper End downward. There are sundry Kinds of Cherries; some that are redder than the rest; others as black as a Cole. *Pliny* saith, That on the Banks of *Rhine*, there grows a Cherry, of Colour,

betwixt black, red and green, like *Juniper-Berries*, when they are almost ripe : For the several invented Names of them, as *Duke, Heart, &c.* for more brevity, I shall pass them by at this time, and say something of them hereafter. The small *Cherries* are esteemed, that grow upon a Bush with short Stalks, round Fruit, and very soft and full of Liquor. They will bear very early if you lay Lime about them : It is good to gather them often, that those which you leave may grow the greater. There are also found a kind of *Cherries* growing wild in the Woods, and Hedge-rows, (and may be well Planted in *Gardens*, and much improved) with little Berries some red, some altogether black.

C H A P. XXI.

Of Plumb-trees, and how to Order them.

Plumb-trees are Planted from the Middle of Winter, to the Ides of *February*; but if you set the Stones soon after the Fall of the Leaf, let it be done in *November*, in a good and mellow Ground, two Handspans deep; they may be also set in *February*, but then they must be steeped in Lye three Days, that they may the sooner spring; they are also Planted from the young Shoots that grow from the Body of the Tree, either in *January* or the beginning of *February*, the Roots being well covered with Dung; they prosper best in a rich and moist Ground, and in a cold Country, they are Grafted towards the End of *March*, and are better in a clove Stock than the Bark, or else in *January*, before the Gum begin to drop out; it is Grafted upon his own Stock, the Peach and the Almond. There are several Sorts of Plumbs, whereof the *Damsen* is not the least esteemed, joying in a dry Ground, and in a hot Country; it is Grafted as the other Plumbs are. There are divers coloured Plumbs, white, black, purple, and

red, Wheat-plumbs, and Horse-plumbs; the Finger-plumbs are most commended, bearing near the Length of a Man's Finger, and blue in Colour, but later. The Damsons may be dryed in the Sun upon Lattises, Leads, or in an Oven; some do dip them before, either in Sea-water, or in Brine, and after dry them.

C H A P. XXII.

*Of the Peach-tree, and its Ordering, &c.
Also of the Apricot-tree.*

OF Peach-trees there are four Kinds; but the chiefest are the Duraces, and the Apricots: In *November*, in hot Countries, and in others in *January*, the Stones are to be set two Foot asunder in well dressed Grounds, that when the young Trees are sprung up, they may be removed; but in the setting you must set the sharp end downwards, and let them stand two or three Fingers in the Ground: Wheresoever they grow, they rejoyce in watery Grounds, which Ground if you want, look that you water them well, so shall you have great Store of Fruit. Some would have them set in hot Countries, and sandy Ground, whereby they say that their Fruit will longer endure; the better will also the Fruit be, if as soon as you have eaten them, you set the Stone, with some part of the Fruit cleaving to it: It is Grafted either on himself, Almond, or the Plumb-tree. The Apples of *Armenia*, or *Abricot*, do far excel the *Peach*; used as a great dainty amongst the *Nobility* and *Gentry*, and much desired of the Sick: They are best Grafted in the *Plumb*, as the *Peach* in the *Almond-tree*: The fairest Grafts that grow next to the body of the Tree, are to be chosen and grafted in *Jan.* or *Feb.* in cold Countries, and in *November*, in hot; for if you take those that grow in the Top, they will either not grow, or if they grow, not long endure. You may inoculate or imbud

bud them in *April* or *May*, the Stock being cut out aloft and many young Buds set in; neither must you suffer them to stand very far from the other, that they may the better defend themselves from the heat of the Sun. The *Frenchmen* and our *Gardeners* also, do Graft the *Abricot*, taking a Graft, (not full a Finger long) of the Bud that is well shot out, with a little of the Rind cut off, and slitting the Rind of a Plum-tree crosswise, they set them in, binding them strongly about with Hemp or Tow. Some do hold they will be red if they be either Grafted in the Plum-tree, or have *Roses* set underneath them; they will be figured, or written in if seven Days after that you have set the Stone, when it begins to open, you take out the Kernel, and with Vermillion, or any other Colour, you may Counterfeit what you will; after the Stone is closed up about it, and covered with Clay, or Hogs-dung, you set it in the Ground. Again, you shall have them with Stones, if you pierce the Tree thro', and fill it up with a Pin of Willow, or Cornet-tree, the Pith being had out; but these Things will not certify as Truth, but leave them to Experiment, as not having tryed them; The Roots of the Tree must be cut and dressed in the Fall of the Leaf, and dunged with its own Leaves; you should also at this Time prune them, and rid them of all rotten and dead Boughs. If the Tree prosper not, pour upon the Roots the Lees of old Wine mingled with Water. Against the Heat of the Sun, heap up the Earth about them, water them in the Evening, and shadow them as well as you may. Against the Frosts, lay on Dung enough, or the Lees of Wine mingled with Water; or Water wherein Beans have been sodden: if it be hurt with Worms, or such Vermin, pour on it the Urine of Oxen mixed with a third part of Vinegar.

C H A P. XXIII.

of the Date-tree, and how it may be Propagated.

THE Date-tree, it groweth in a mild gravelly Ground, and delighteth in a watery Soil; and tho' it desires to have Water all the Year long, yet in a dry Year bears the better; therefore some think that Dung is hurtful unto it. About the River *Nilus*, and in the *East* parts, it groweth Plenteously, where they use to make both Wine and Bread of it: This Tree in *Europe* (for the most part) is Barren, tho' for Novelty sake it hath been Planted of many, as an Adornment to an Orchard. The Stones of Dates are to be Planted in Trenches of a Cubit in Depth and Breadth, the Trench fill'd up with any Manner of Dung, except Goats Dung; then in the midst of the Heap set your Stones so as the sharper part stand upward; others would have it stand towards the *East*: And after, when first they have sprinkled thereon a little Salt, they cover them with Earth, well mingled with Dung; and every Day while it Springeth, they water it; some remove it after a Year's growth, tho' some let it grow till it be great. Moreover, because it delighteth in Salt Ground, the Roots must be dress'd every Year, and Salt thrown upon them; and so will quickly grow to be a great Tree. The Sets are not presently to be put into the Ground, but first to set in earthen Pots; and when they have taken Root, to be removed Date-trees have such a Delight one in the other, that they bend themselves to touch together; and if they grow alone, they wax Barren. They are planted (as *Pliny* saith) of the Branches, two Cubits long, growing from the Top of the Tree; also of the slips and slivers. The same Author affirmeth, that about *Babylon*, the very leaf (if it be set) groweth.

Of the Almond-Tree.

THE *Almond-tree* will grow and flourish well in *England*, if planted in warm Soil, and exposed to the Sun. It is properly grafted on the *Philbert*; and when once it gets a Head, it grows apace: In Time, with good Diligence, in dunging the Root of it with Swines dung and Water, beareth considerably. It Flowers early, which is of a reddish Colour; and if for no other than this, much graces an *Orchard*; but it has been known to bear much Fruit, some bitter, some sweet, according to the Nature of the Tree or Graft.

Of the Barberry-tree.

THE *Barberry-tree* challenges a Place in an *Orchard* amongst others, by Reason of the usefulness of its Fruit, on sundry Occasions. There are several Sorts of these Trees, tho' but one only common, above which that is to be preferred, that beareth its Berries without Stone: there is likewise another Sort, differing from the common Kind, bearing its Berries twice as big, being the most excellent of all others, for preserving, and making Marmalade. These are best planted on rising Banks, where too much Moisture may not afflict the Root.

Of the Gooseberry and Currant-trees.

OF these that grow in *Orchards*, tho' under Trees and Shrubs may well be accounted the *Gooseberry* and *currant-trees*, being Fruits that make excellent Wine, comparable to many others.

Of *Gooseberries* there are many Sorts and Colours; the white *Holland* or *Dutch* *Gooseberry* is of these the fairest and the best Bearer of all others; the Berries are white and transparent, large, smooth and round. There is a Sort

of green Gooseberries, well tasted, and deserving Commendation. These Trees propagate with little Cost or Labour, and from the beginning of *May* to the middle of *June*, their Berries are very useful for Tarts, preserving, making Sauces, to be eaten raw, for Concoction, and creating of a good Digestion; also to make Wine, as I have said, by clean pressing out of the Juice, clarifying it, and bottling it up, with a little Loaf Sugar to feed on, and take out the Tartness: A good Spirit may be distilled from them when ripe, if bruised, and mix'd with Water, coming very near Brandy. There are a red Sort a very plentiful Bearer.

As for the Currants there are the white, red and black. These Trees are propagated with little Charge, growing almost on any Ground, and these with the foregoing, may be planted in Intervals of *Orchards*: As the red they are accounted the best for Preserving, and being used in Confections; moreover, they produce a cool Wine, being ordered as Gooseberries, more pleasant to the Taste than any *French Wine*, and held much wholesomer: This, as the Gooseberry, may be set of slips, with little Roots, on rising Ground, where the Sun can come at them, to enlarge and ripen the Fruit; The black are mostly to be used in Physical Matters.

Of the Raspberry-tree.

Raspberries claim a place in this Book, for tho' it be but a Shrub, it affords a delicious Fruit, useful on sundry Occasions: It delights in mellow Clay, or loving Ground, mingled with other good Earth, to be set on little rising Hills, or Banks, in the Out-Borders of the *Orchard*, by Ditch-sides, but not in too moist Places; for overmuch Wet rots the Root.

Of the Fig-tree.

THE Fig-tree grows upright of itself in *Orchards*, and bears good Fruit; as the great Blue Fig, which
usual'y

usually comes to Ripeness, and is of a delicious Taste other Sorts there are, but being brought out of hot Countries, and planted here, the cold Weather coming on before their Fruit can well ripen, they mostly cast it so that it comes to nothing. The Fig may be well Grafted on the Mulberry, and then it bears the pleasanter Fruit and Prospers best; and when the Fruit appears well grown, Pluck off many of the shading Leafs, that the Heat of the Sun coming to it, it may better ripen, and eat the kinder.

Of the Cornelian Cherry-tree, and Orange-tree.

Cornelian Cherries much Grace an Orchard, they may be set of the Stones, and will grow up to Plants and Ingrafted on their own Stocks, they bear a pleasant Fruit, and may be kept for Tarts and other Uses, the greater part of the Year, as being much Harder and Firmer than others, but not much planted, but in choice Orchards, and more for Pleasure than for Profit. These are the principal standing or upright Trees belonging to an Orchard, that grow without Support, that I at present have occasion to Discourse of, bringing great Advantage to the Industrious Arborist or Gardener; only I shall add to them my Observation on some others, termed Separate and usually called Wall-fruit, or Supported-fruit; as the Vine, and such like, who best prosper where there is a Reflection of the Sun, to make the Heat the stronger, and more powerful to Enliven, Impregnate and Ripen such Fruit, which in shady Places would come to little.

The Orange-trees curiously grace an Orchard, but naturally growing in hot Countries, are so tender that they must be planted in Pots, Wickers, or Wooden Troughs to be removed into the Green-house in Winter; therefore when I come to speak of that, I shall be larger on this excellent Tree.

C H A P. XXIV.

Wall-fruit-trees, how best to Order them, their Virtues, &c.

THE Vine among these is accounted the Queen, proving delicious Clusters, as are not on'y pleasant to the Taste, but reviving to the Spirits, and healthful to the body; and it has been more cherished in *England*, than at present; many spacious Grounds, tho' now turned into *Grass* or *Cornfields*, retaining yet the Name of Vineyards; as that on the backside the Church of *Camberwel* in *Surry*, and many others, from the Vines that have been formerly Planted there, tho' now totally Eradicated; and no doubt, store of Wines, by well Planting, Manuring, Dressing, and other good Management of Vines, might be still produced, equally to that brought out of *France* and *Germany*; but my purpose is now to speak of Wall-vines. The Vine is best propagated by Layers of a good bearing Vine, bent and layed in the Earth, staked in about 4 or 5 Inches, with good Mould and Turf upon it, and about half a Yard rising upright, which may be supported by a Stick stuck in the Ground, and it will take Root, which being cut short, and set about the beginning of *March*, will grow very well; but ever observe to set them to a Wall, Pales, or Houses side, &c. where the Morning, Noon, or Evening Sun, or all of them may have full Power; for without the Influence of the Sun this Tree beareth not to any purpose, bringing forth small Grapes, which seldom ripen; for the Season advancing, the nipping Frosts come on them, and wither them before they can do it. Some Eminent Gardeners allow it may be Grafted on the *Cherry-tree*, or *Elm*, of these there are many Kinds, but the best Bearer in our Climate, is the *Parly Vine*, bringing abundance of Fruit, with good Management, to Perfection. The *Fox grape* is a fair and large Fruit, bearing pretty well: The *Rhenish-grape*, *Paris-*

Paris Grape, and small *Muscadel*, are pretty well suited to our Climate. The *Currant Grape* is the earliest and sweetest, though they are but small.

Great care for the improving of the Vine must be taken. Prune it before the Sap rises, viz. in *March*, and nail them up conveniently, with a Slip of old Bud, or soft Leather, that the Branches may spread conveniently to the Sun, and the warm breathing of the *South* and *West* Wind; and lay a little Horse-dung lightly about the Root, in the Spring, that it may soak in and fasten the Root, which must be set out from the Wall a pretty distance, that it may have Room enough to spread without Opposition.

Some pluck off most of the Leaves when the Clusters are well knit, but this, in my Opinion and Experience, rather hinders than advantages their growth, and sooties Ripening; for the cool Blasts are often abroad in Summer than the hot ones, and they chill and hinder the product; so that it has been seen, that the Grapes sheltered with Leaves, have been kept the warmer by them sooner Ripening. If the Vine stands against damp Walls, the wetness perishes the Clusters that touch it, or the moist hearings musty them; and if you see one in any Cluster perished, take it away, lest it infect the rest.

There is, of those Grapes that come not to such ripeness as Wine may be made of them, a curious Vinegar nevertheless to be pressed from them. They are also very good Sauce, pickled in Water, Salt, and a little Vinegar boild together. The same way you may also pickle *Barberries*, *Gooseberries*, *Quinces*, and green *Plumbs*, that they, with a renewal of Pickle, keep the Year about.

Of the Apricot-Trees.

THE Apricot flourishes and thrives best against a kindly Wall, favoured by the heat of the Sun; and of these there are several Kinds, as the *Musk Apricot*, the *Orange*, the *Great Bearer*, the *Ordinary*, some bring up

Fruit sooner than others. These Trees delight in a free, rich and light Soil; but spreads itself much in branches, and therefore must be diligently pruned, that the Fruit may grow the larger, there being then more nourishment left in the Stock to feed them. It is much subject to the *Canker*, therefore to correct that Vice in the Mould, dig a large Pit where you intend to Plant your Tree, and fill it a Foot thick; and within about a Foot or eighteen Inches of the Surface, with Marle Chalk, white Earth; then scatter over that fine Mould, about four or five Inches thick, and then Plant the Root upon it, and this will keep the Root from running too deep, and make it spread more near the Surface of the Earth, so that not being over-charged with the too luscious Sap, it will not be subject to the *Canker*, which is a Disease that destroys many of these Trees in their bearing Prime, and this will also make it put forth fewer Branches, and more Fruit.

There is a way to make this a *Dwarf-tree*, that is, so to keep it under, that it shall grow not above three Foot to the Wall, whereby being under the Wind, and receiving the reflection of the Suns heat, both from the warmth of the Earth and Wall, it bears earlier than others, its Fruit ripens kinder; and this may be done by often Pruning the main Branches, and Planting as before directed; this may be Grafted on the Plumb, or its own Stock.

Of Peach-trees, Nectarins, Malacotocns, &c.

TH O' the Peach may properly be a Standard Tree, yet it flourishes, as for bearing Fruit, against a kindly East, South, or West Wall; as also the *Nectarins*; And of these there are several Kinds; as the *Aberge*, *Small Yellow*, *Almond Violet*, *Bourdin*, *Belle-Chenueuse*, *Elinge-Nectarine*, *Maudlin*, *Mignou*, *Morella Musk violet*, *Murry-Nectarine*, *Red Roman-Nectarine*, *Nutmeg*, *Red and White*, *Man-Peach*, *Newington*, *Perisque*, *Rambullington*, *Syon*, *Oleance*, *Savoy-Mala-cotton*, &c. these may be Planted as the *Apricot*.

The Peach may be Grafted on the white Thorn Beech, or its own Stock : The Peach and Almond joyed together, and Grafted on the Plumb-tree, is held to produce a Peach with an Almond in the Stone of it, but of these Kinds the Nutmeg and Newington Peach are excellent good in Taste, and great Bearers, especially the first, which amends for the smallness of the Fruit, but the latter is very large, and a gallant Fruit. They may also be well Inoculated on choice Plumb-stocks, or the white Pear plumb stock, or Plants coming of Peach stones.

Of Plumb-trees.

Divers Sorts of Plumbs, they may also be Standard, thrive excellently well against a Wall advantageously situated to the Sun's warm Beams, as the Nutmeg, the Pear-plumb, white and black, the Pearcod, the Prune De L'Isle-vert, the Damask Violet, Dale-plumb, the Catharine, &c. These must be pruned as the former, and in the Spring the Roots lay'd open, and well dug about, and a little Horse-dung lay'd on the Earth, when the Roots are covered again, which the Rain soaking in will much cherish and enliven the Roots.

These Trees must be grafted or Inoculated on Plumb-stocks ; the white Pear-plumb stocks are accounted the best, and the Damask-stocks the worst, as being dry Stocks, so that the Graft cannot take, nor thrive upon them. Those Stocks of Plumbs that have large Leafs and full Shoots, I account the best.

Of the Fig-tree.

THE Fig is both a Standard and a Wall-tree prospering best on the latter ; and of these there are several other Kinds as Wall fruit, than what I have named in the Standards ; and of all these the Scio, White and Purple, Dwarf Blue, Yellow Dwarf, you must set the Roots pretty deep, and spreading, in a light fertile Mould, and

and kept under from spreading too much, by often pruning, and nailing close to the Wall: This Tree may be well Grafted on the Mulberry-stocks, but it must not be planted against House Walls, where droppings of Rain fall much on the Root, that will soon rot and destroy it.

Of the Currant Tree, as Wall-Fruit.

Currant-trees, tho' they are properly Standards, may be planted against a Wall, which will encrease their Fruit in Largeness, if they are nailed up, and well pruned when the Branches grow Luxuriant. There are yet other Mural-trees, as the Lote-tree, the *Virginia* Plumb, and the Cornel-tree, that bear Fruit kindly, and may be Planted in good-mellow Ground, setting the Roots some distance from the Wall, that the hardness of its Foundation may not oppose the growing of them; and in dry Seasons they must be watered early in the Morning, or when the Earth is cool, after the Sun's being down, with thick soily Water; and now tho' there may be some other Kinds of Fruits, yet not common, easy to be had, or to bring to Perfection, I think I have given a sufficient choice of Standard and Wall-Fruit, and enough I am sure to furnish and beautify any Orchard, and bring it to vast Improvement, with good Management, in a short Time; however, I shall proceed to other Matters, useful to be known, and materially relating to the well Ordering of Orchards, &c.

C H A P. XXV.

The well Ordering and right Dressing of Fruit-Trees, for their better thriving.

TH E Skilful dressing and pruning *Fruit-trees*, is one main matter to keep 'em from sundry ill Conveniences

cies and disorders, they would be otherwise subject to and to preserve them in a good Growth, and to bring forth a good Fruit, better and more seasonably; and this consists in Pruning, or cutting away the superfluous Boughs, Branches, and Suckers that waste and destroy the Sap unprofitable, hindering the bearing Branches from perfecting the Growth of the Fruit. and seasonably ripening it; this must be done before Sap rises as in *January, February*, or the beginning of *March*; and you must in this case, distinguish the bearing from the Leaf-buds; and the bearing ones are known by their being more turgid than the other, fuller and more swelling. In this Work cut off all the Shoots of *August*, unless the Nakedness of the Tree require you to hold your Hand; what you Prune from the rest, cut off slanting above the Bud, with a sharp Knife, leaving no Rags.

Those Buds in Wall-fruits that put forth between the Stem and the Wall, or opposite to them, rub off as soon as they appear, sparing only the colateral Branches.

Keep your Wall and Palisadoe-trees from too high mounting hastily, so that they may spread, and the better form themselves beautiful, like a Fan close to the Ground.

Take the Water-boughs away, which are those on the Standards that are shaded, and dropt upon, remaining smooth and naked without Buds; cut off the unbearing Branches of Wall-fruit-trees smooth and slanting. For the tender Wall-fruit, the proper Time to Prune them is in *February*, and the beginning of *March*.

Where Branches are intangled and thick, that they gill one another, or exclude the free Entrance of the Sun and Air, thin that Place at Discretion: Trim and Neat your Wall-fruit and Espallers.

When you find any Moss on the Branches, or at the Roots of the Trees, take it off with a Wooden or Horn Scraper, and rub the Place smooth with a Woollen Cloth dipped in Water, wherein Ashes have been well steeped, and it will not incumber those Places, at least for a long Time, and see what Thrive best; open the Roots a little

of those that seem to drop, and put good Dung or Manure to them, and cover it up with light Earth.

Keep your Trees from mounting too high, if you would have them good Bearers; for the nearer the Branches are to the Root, the Sap has the more Influence to encrease the Blossoms the stronger to knit them, and enlarge the Fruit: And the moderate height of all spreading Standard-trees, should be something above two Yards beyond a Man's reach; and if the middle Branches are aspiring more than the other, keep them down by Cutting and Pruning, that the Tree may the better spread; and so they will be smooth-rinded, healthful, and long lasting Trees, growing low, and consequently safe from the injury of Winds; and by spreading broad, yield much Fruit, not over-shadowing each other, or dropping much upon each others Boughs; and the Bole, by reason of its shortness, will take much Sap, consume little itself, and so yield a great deal to the better producing the Fruit: For if the Tree aspire, the Sap takes its course so swiftly up, that it has little Intercourse with the lower Boughs; so that they bear but little Fruit.

If you lop old Trees, and cut off great Arms, do it close to the Tree, and leave no Snags; then make a Plaster of *Tar*, *Tallow*, and a little *Pitch*, on a course Cloth, and clap it to the Wound, to keep off the cold and wet, till the Bark recover the Strength: If it be Bark-peel'd, make a Searchcloth of *Butter*, *Honey*, and *Wax*, and lay on it, as a good Remedy to recover the Bark, by the other Bark growing and closing up the naked Place.

To effect this, you must be provided with a handsome light Ladder, a little sharp and well-armed Saw, a little sharp Hatchet, a broad-mouth Chizz'le, a Mallet, and a strong and sharp Cleaver, with a Notch (and which is most necessary among young and little Trees) a great-hafted and sharp Knife, with a convenient Scool, Pruning-hook, and a Paring Chizzle to smooth the out Places.

C H A P. XXVI.

Soil proper for remedying Diseases in Fruit-trees, and destroying Vermine and Insects that infect them, &c.

WHERE large Trees grow in an Orchard, there the Ground requires every 4 or 5 Years to be well Soiled; for those great Bodies draw a great deal of Moisture, and consequently the best heart of the Ground. And if it be not supply'd the Trees must pine, and want much of their Fruit. But do not overstock the Root with Dung; rather lay it somewhat near, and let Rain wash and soak it to the Roots, especially of young Trees; for too much Dung breeds rankness, and much hurts 'em, especially Apple-trees; according to the Verse.

*Manure your Orchard, let it be well laid,
But let it never be too fertile made;
For as a Tree due Nourishment may want,
So too much Soil destroys the tender Plant.*

As for the Diseases and Hurts in Trees, they are many; which I shall enumerate in their Order.

If the Trees be greatly subject to Moss, you must consider what may be the principal cause of it, whether by the over coldness of the Ground, as in a wet clayey Soil, or the Barrenness of the Earth naturally.

If coldness, thro' moisture, be the true Cause, then consider how to lay it dryer, by trenching the Ground; or if it be Clay-ground, then bring in some warm Soil to mix with it, as, Ashes, Sand, Sheeps-dung, the Dung of Dove-houses, or Poultry, and the like; and if the Soil be too Barren, mix it with good fat Soil, especially near and at the Roots of the Trees; and Moss the Trees will of what is already upon them.

2. Another hindrance of the growth of *Fruit-trees*, is their being Bark-bound, which is known by their pining

even for

in fertile Ground : This happens when there is but
a slow Passage up of the Sap, and in small quan-
tity. Upon this, cut off some of the Superfluous Bran-
ches, and score the rest that are any thing great, also the
Side of the Tree, and the Root, with a sharp Knife,
then to the hard Wood, and it will open as if loosened
from Bondage, and another Rind will grow, and fill up
the Space to a good Wideness, according to the bulk of
the Tree, and still grow with it: So that it will seem
More joyce for his Deliverance, and flourish a great deal
better than before. This is proper to be done in the
Spring, when the Sap is arising.

3. The *Cankar*, of which I have hinted before, is a very
great Enemy to Trees, natural to some, accidental to others,
Bruises, &c. this hurts many, and utterly spoils some.
The Remedy is to cut it out, if it be upon the great
Stem or Body of the Tree, then a mixture of Horse-
manure and Clay, and cut off the small Branches that are
dead, or decaying, and lay the Mixture aforesaid on the
Wound, binding it on with Rushes, Flags, or soft
Bands of Hay or Straw; then lay Sea-Cole, or Wood-
ashes, the Ashes of Fern or Nettles, or the like, to the
Wound: But if this be a natural Vice, and the Trees grow
on Gravelly Ground; it will not easily be remedied
without mending the Soil.

4. In the Spring-time *Catterpillars* breed, and are a
great pest to Fruit-trees, by destroying the Buds and Blos-
soms, especially in a dry Season, if the Frosts come not to
the relief; which if they do, they likewise commit much
Injury by nipping the early Fruit, and rendering it abortive.
To destroy these, take wet Hay and Straw, place
them when the Wind breaths a moderate fresh Gale, so
that being fired with dry Stuff laid under them, the
Smoke may go among the Trees, for being carried under,
it will arise in the Boughs: Sprinkle on this, Pitch, Ro-
sin, and Brimstone, and the smothering will make them
fall off, and dye.

5. *Earwigs* are another Pest, tho' not so dangerous as
the former.

To take and destroy these, lay small Kexes at the Root of your Trees, sprinkled with Water, wherein a little Honey has been boiled, and break them in small Pieces, the many of the Hollownesses may be open, and it will draw them from the Tree; and when they have licked up the sweet Water; they will crowd themselves for shelter in the hollow Kexes; when you perceive this, you may burn them, and so by degrees disincumber your Orchard of them.

6. *Ants* or *Emmets* much injure Fruit, especially Wall-fruit: To destroy them therefore, find out their Haunts, or chief Haunts, and opening the Top, pour scalding Water wherein *Burdocks* have been boiled; or if you cannot find their Haunts, anoint about a Foot next the Root with Tar or Oyl of *Turpentine*, and they will not attempt to ascend the Tree, or if they do, they will be taken, and stick fast in the gluttenous matter. But some may here object, as for Wall-fruit, they may run up the Wall, and escape it: This I own; but then in such a Case, it may be prevented, by drawing a Line of the same matter up on the Wall, from one end to the other.

7. *Shell snails* much annoy Wall-fruit: To remove that, take slacked Lime, and strew along on the Bark, and dust it on the Leaves and Branches, and where a *Snail* touches it, he will fret and slime to Death: This is effectual likewise to *Snails* without Shells.

8. *Wasps* are mischievous when the Fruit begins to ripen; and therefore, if you find any Nests of them in your Orchard or Gardens, the best way is to destroy them by pouring in hot Water wherein *Hemlock* has been boiled; or you may hang Pots with Honey mingled with Water; daub also the insides of the Pots with Honey, and they having tasted it, repairing further to drink of it, Water will drown themselves in great Multitudes.

9. *Birds* are great destroyers of choice early Fruit, also in the Spring the Buds; especially the *Bulfinch*, *Thrush*, *mouse*, and the like of those of *Cherries*, *Plumbs*, *Apricots* &c. these may be taken by Lime-twigs placed in the Trees, and then by hanging up dead ones by the Holes

the Trees, the other will be scared away: Also two three Rattle-mills, set up in the Orchard, turned by Wind, will affright them.

10. Winds and nipping Frosts in the Spring, together with Blasts, are Enemies to Fruit-trees: The best way to prevent these, is to keep smoking Fires among the standing Trees, and cover the Wall-fruit with bass Mats.

C H A P. XXVII.

Nurseries for Stocks; & their Improvement.

TO serve yourself with a sufficient Number of Stocks to Graft on, or Inoculate the several Fruits you intend to Propagate and Advance, prepare a Bed of Earth well dressed from Weeds, proportionable to the Stones or Seeds you intend to set or sow to raise Stock from: Let them be cover'd with small crumbled light Earth, that the tender puttings forth may the better get thro' it, and mix with the Earth a moderate sprinkling of Dung, to keep it the warmer in Winter. As for the Stones, set them in Rows, with the sharp end downwards, about the middle, or latter End of *October*, the Weather being open, and cover the Beds against the Cold with Straw that has been the Litter of a Stable; which in *April*, the Weather being a little warm, remove; and in *May*, if they prosper, they will come up; then keep them clean from Weeds, and thin them by plucking up the Underlings where they grow too thick, that the others may thrive the better; and the third Summer you may mark out in leaving time what you design to remove, and then in the Winter following remove them to such Places as you intend to Graft or Inoculate on them, or to other Beds, larger, where they may have more room to grow, till such Time as your Occasions require their removal to the Place where you would have them fix'd as Stocks for Grafts.

As for the Seeds of Pears, Apples, and other Fruit not bearing Stones, take them out when they Rattle in the Core upon shaking the Fruit, or when the Apple is cut;

lay them not by, but instantly sow them very thin, dropping them one by one, in little Rills or Furrows; cover them over with fine Mould, and use them in all other respects as the former. These seed Plants may be likewise set with a setting-stick, and if they are removed when they are come pretty well up, it will be the better for their getting good Roots, else they will be apt to shoot one Root only downward, and not spread. Crab stocks and Apple-stocks thus raised, furnish an Orchard better than those that are taken wild: Trees grafted on the *Genetmoile*, or Cyder-stock, preserve better the Gust of the Apple than any other, but on the Crab-stock this is of longer lasting, imparting more Juice, of a tart Relish, and is by many preferred before most sort of Apples: However the wild Stock does enliven the dull and phlegmatic Apple, and the Stock of the *Genetmoile* sweetens and improves the Pippin, &c. and abates the rare Taste of others.

The same Rules may be observ'd in Stocks to graft, *Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Apricots*, and the like upon; and the more acid the Stock, the more Life it gives to the Fruit of the Graft, as the Black-cherry, and the Cherry-tree is the most approved Stock for the delicious Cherry.

Tho' the Fruit generally takes after the Graft, yet it is somewhat altered by the Stock, for the better or worse according to its Kind; therefore for your Seminary and Nursery, chuse a place of Ground that may be of an indifferent Nature, not too Sterile, nor over-much enriched with Dung, it lying warm, with light Mould, that the Stocks may the better thrive.

If you are desirous to raise Dwarfs, trell them: Let the Stocks whereon you graft them for Apples, be of the Paradise Apple, of the Quince, for the Pear of the *Marelo* or common *English* Cheeries for Cherries; and they will be more fit, if you so design them for Wall Trees or Standards, being kept low, as now the use is in many good Orchards.

If you would be furnished with good Quince-stocks for your Nursery, the speediest way is to cut down an old

Quince-tree in March, about 2 Inches from the Ground, and there will a young number of Suckers arise from the Root, which being taken off, with some of the Root sliced with them, and moist Earth about them, as much as may be, are easily planted, and in a little Time will be fit to be grafted on for Pears, and raise a good Increase, and this way also Plumb stocks may be raised, and you may be abundantly furnished of your own, without being beholden to others.

C H A P. XXVIII.

Some further Observations in the Transplanting of Fruit-trees; with the Errors of some therein discovered.

Hold it (tho' upon necessity or Emergency it may be done at other Seasons) the best Time to transplant Trees, is the *Autumnal Quarter*, especially those that lose their Leaves, and are naked all Winter, whether they be young Stocks of new grafted Trees, or of longer standing; and it is a good Time to do it, when you perceive they have done growing in the Branch (which may be known) or Ends of the Branches of the Tops; if they be closed and shut up, they may be removed without Danger, tho' in August, but September is a general proper Time, and also in October.

In taking up Plants, great Care and Skill is required by the Remover: See the spreading Roots be left on, so you must, according as the Root is, take of so much of the Earth may come conveniently to close about the Root, and fasten on it every way, that taking good hold, they may spread the better; and in removal you will observe the younger Trees thrive better than the elder; and many Times on an equal Soil overtake them in Growth upon a remove of one and the same Time.

Plant not too deep, for the over-turf, is always richer than the next Mould; and in very moist Ground Plant the nearer the Surface, that the Roots spreading may avoid the Spume; for planting too deep in any Ground much injures the growth of the Tree, by reason the heat of the Sun cannot penetrate the Earth to its Root, thereby to enliven it, and shooting mostly downward it sucks in cold damp Spume, which digests not into good Sap whereby the Tree is enfeebled, and not of force to bring forth its Fruit in Proportion; and many Times, in the depth the Roots meet with Chalk or Gravel, which hinder their Progress.

In transplanting young Trees, as you leave not on the Roots, so neither must all the Branches, taking away the Tops of the Branches of Apples and Pears, but not of Plumbs, Cherries, or Walnuts. It is no small Check to Plants to be removed out of a warm Soil into a cold one, nor transplant Trees out of a lean Ground into a very fat Soil; for the sudden Alteration will near to destroy them, or much hinder them from prospering; and therefore tho' the Ground must necessarily be better, yet it must be by such Degrees as may be agreeable with the Tree transplanted.

Many plant Fruit-trees unfit for the Country or Soil wherein they plant them, and their Care is, to choose Grafts of the first Kind, and the fairest plants to look upon, not considering by the way, that such kinds will prosper and bear Fruit well in those Climates and places where they plant them: And hence it often is, that many who have fair and goodly Fruit-trees, have little Fruit from them.

It is an excellent Rule, to chuse those kinds of Fruit which yourself or others find by many Years Experience, to be good bearing Trees in those parts nearest your Orchard, altho' the Fruit be not altogether so good as some others at greater Distance.

There is another Error in desiring the largest and fairest plants, expecting such Trees will soonest improve


and yield Encrease; whereas great plants, many of them
 are, and others, unless rather by Chance than any war-
 ranted Certainty, live very poorly, whilst smaller plants,
 well removed, live generally, and often thrive more in
 two or three Years, than the great ones in six or seven;
 for the removing great plants is to Nature a very great
 Check, such as many Times it is not able to recover.

Another Error is, that some unskilful Gardener break
 the Buds upon the Stocks grafted on, before the
 Grafts put forth, insinuating it will receive the more
 Sap, when those Wounds indeed put a check to the Saps
 rising, and are more properly taken away when the Graft
 is united to the Bark of the Stock, and has gathered
 strength from the Sap, putting out Leaves and small
 branches. And some there are, that graft young plants
 coming of Stones or Seeds where they were sowed or
 planted, without removing; which is not at all so pro-
 per for Growth.

T H E

Gardener's Almanack :

Containing what is to be done in, or relating to their *Orchard*, in the proper Seasons throughout the Year in each particular Month.

Aquarius , or the *Slinker*.

*Things proper to be done in the Orchard
the Month of*

J A N U A R Y.

PRepare such Soil as is fuitable to the Nature of the Earth you plant in ; make ready the Ground against the Spring, by Trenching, &c. Lay Dung where there is occasion, as your providence shall direct ; Store of Horse, Neats, and Sheeps Dung, of two Years old ; mingle with it, in the Lay-stall, some Loam, and under Pasture fine Mould, mingle and stir them with the Dung, and skreen it well when laid on, that it may the easier melt, and soak in by the falling Showers. As for

the Fig tree, the Dung of Pidgeons or Poultry is very nourishing when the first Heat is passed. Let your Horse-dung, e're laid on, be exceeding rotten, lest it infect the Ground with Knot-grass, which is much offensive.

Apricots and Peaches require little, but rather a natural or improved fat mellow Soil.

Dig Borders, and uncover Tree-roots where you see occasion, as where Ablequation is required; transplant Fruit-trees, set Quicksets for good Fencing, plant Vines; and make a beginning to prune old Trees, and the Branches of young Orchard-fruit that are pretty well grown, and that towards the decrease of the Moon; but such as are young and tender disbranch not till the sap begins to stir, that the Wound with the Scars that the Frosts imprint, may be the easier cured; cut-away all the Shoots of *August*, especially from Wall-fruit, and observe in cutting the Fruit-buds from the Leaf-buds, and the former may be known by their being more fuller and swelling, and them you must preserve as much as may be, cut slanting upwards, that no Rags nor Splits be left, and in taking off a whole Limb or Branch, take it close to the Stem, that the Bark may the sooner close over it; rub off the Buds that put forth on Wall-fruit Trees between the Stem and the Wall, or opposite. Keep the Palisado and Wall-trees from too much aspiring, that they may spread the better, and be of a regular beautiful Form, like the spreading of a Fan, and bear the better by being kept the closer to the Ground. Take off Water-boughs from Standards, and the unbearing Branches of Wall-fruit, but do not prune such as are very tender till the next Month: where thick or intangled Branches appear, that may any ways gaul or fret, or keep out the Air and Sun, make them thinner by taking off some, as the Tree will bear it.

Begin to trim and nail your Espaliers and Wall-trees; rub off the Moss from Trees, the Weather being open or moist; prepare your Scions for grafting whilst the Buds or Supports are not yet come; and towards the end of

this Month, the Weather being open, graft *Cherries, Pears, or Plumbs.*

Remove Stocks, proceeding from Kernels, to advantageous Places, either in your Nursery, or where you intend they shall stand to be grafted, taking off the part of the Tops and Roots; sharpen and prepare your Tools for the Work of the succeeding Months.

Fruits in their full Virtue, and still continuing.

Pears. The Winter Norwich, very good to bake; the Great Surrein, the Winter Musk, the Winter Bon Chretien, and Winter-bergomot, Wall-fruit, &c.

Apples. The Winter Queening, Harvey-apple, Pomewater, Marri-gold, Kentish pippin, Golden-pippin, Russet-pippin, French-pippin, John-apple, Pome-roy, Golden drucet, Reniting, Winter-pearmain, Loons-pearmain, and some others that are with good keeping, well secured from the Violence of the Frost, and exclude all Rotting, as the Redstreak, the Puffin, the Wilding, the Gilliflowr apple, &c.

Pisces ✕.

F E B R U A R Y.

IN this Month prune *Vines*, and other *Fruit-trees*. Bind, nail, plash and dress, especially *Wall-Fruit*, such as are tender, for now the greatest Danger of the Frost hurring them, is in a manner over; and finish this Work before the Bearers and Buds swell; however in *Nectarines*, and other choice Fruit, it may be omitted till the next Month, especially if the Weather be very cold. Bind the colateral Branches, to put the *Wall-trees* in good shape, but strain them not too roughly, or unnaturally, for that hinders the Sap in its free Motion; and in this, and well pruning, lies one Master-piece of a Gardener, as to these Particulars.

The Grafts of former Years Grafting, may be now

move

moved; lay and cut Quick-set, trim up your Espaliers, and the Hedges of your Palisadoes; and hitherto you may set the Vines, and divers Sorts of Shrubs.

Kernels, or Stones of Fruit, are proper now to be set, or sowed. This is a proper Month for the Circumposition, by Baskers, or Tubs of Earth; and such Branches as you would leave to take Root, may be now layed in the Earth.

Moss your Fruit-trees, and apply Remedies for Cancers, as cutting them out, and laying on a Plaister of Pidgeons dung, Tar, and sweet Butter.

Drain your Orchard, and rid it of the Wet that lies tapping at the Roots of the Trees; either Proceeding from Rain, melted Snow, or Springs: Cast good Earth about the Roots of the Trees; cover those that were laid bare; prune off the Webs of Caterpillar hanging on the Twigs, or Branches. After Rain, pick up Worms and Sug-snails, and destroy them, by putting them into hot Water, or Lime. About the middle, till the latter End of this Month, it may be very proper to graft in the Cleft; and this necessary Work may be held on till the End of March, especially Pears, Plumbs, Apples, Cherries, and it is best done in the New and Old Moon.

Fruits in their full Virtue, and still continuing.

Pears. *The Winter Poppering, the Winter Bon-chrestein, the Little Dagobert, the Warden.*

Apples. *The Reniting, the Loins Pearmain, the Kenish Kirton, the Holland Pippin, the Winter Queening, the Narvy-apple, the Golden Doucet, the Pome Roy, the Russet-pippin.*

Aries, or the Ram.

M A R C H.

YOU may yet dung your Orchard, and plant Trees that remain yet unset, tho' it had been better done

in the last Month, unless in moist cold Places, that are very backward.

This whole Month you may Graft, first with Pears in the beginning, and so conclude it with Apples, unless it be in an extraordinary forward Spring, wherein the Trees put very early out, both Leafs and Blossoms.

Nectarines and Peach-trees may successfully be planted, but forbear to take off the Top of the Root, as of other Trees is proper, by Reason it will endanger their taking Root at all; or at least hinder their Growth, and Thriving. Cut off the Tops of your budded Stocks, and prune Grafts of the last Year. Uncover your Seed, or Kernel-beds, or if the Weather be cold, or much wet, refrain it till *April*. Stir the new planted Ground, and well lay and order it.

Cover Tree-roots that have continued bare since *Autumn*, and cut your Quick-sets, trim your Fruit in the Fruit-lofts, but open not the Windows, lest too great Confluence of Air putrefie, and cause them to rot.

Fruits still Lasting, and in their Virtue.

Pears. *The Double Blossom Pear, the Bon Chrestien.*

Apples. *The Winter Pearmain, the Golden Doucet, the Loons Pearmain, the Pippin, the Reineting.*

Taurus ♉, or the Bull.

A P R I L.

K E E P your Orchard free from Weeds; water Trees where they are upon a dry Ground; but ever do this at a distance, that the Water may soak leisurely to the Roots. Hang well betimes such Borders as your Wall-fruit stands in, and refresh the Ground with Compost; set no Flowers there, that they may not hinder their stirring the Ground; keep Weeds clear, as also Worms and Snails, only the Outverges you may adorn

with a Border of Pinks, or any pleasant Thing, that grows low, and will not shadow the Heat of the Sun from the Root of the Tree, and you may sprinkle the with Salleting; but when they begin to run to Seed, aspire, Pluck them up Roots and all, or as soon as they are fit for young and tender Salleting. Graft by approach, Oranges, Lemmons, Pomegranades, &c.

Fruits still Lasting, and in full Virrue.

Pears. *The Oak-pear, the Bon-Chrestien, the Double Blossom, the Rowling-pear.*

Apples. *The Deux-ans, Pippins, Flat Leinet, Westbury, Apple, Gilliflower.*

Gemini ♊, or the Twins.

M A Y.

THIS Month, as to Matters in the Affairs of *Ar-*
charding in a manner gives the *Arborists*-rest, only be careful to keep under the Weeds, spread and bind down the Branches and Arbours; and clip such Trees as require it, for a Pleasantness and Shape.

Bring the Orange-trees out of the Conservatory, at such Times as you see the Mulberry-tree put forth, and open its Leafs, let the Weather be what it will, for that is an Infallible Rule for the proper Season, to Transplant and remove them, but do it with Care, drawing the Tree out with competent Mould sticking to it, when you have well loosed it from the sides of the case, and so with better ease place it in another, filled with Earth, taking up the first half spit, just under the Turf of the richest Pasture Ground; in a place that has been well fothered, and take rotten Cow-dung one part, and mix with this, or at least very mellow Soil, well skreened or sifted; and if this proves too stiff, sift a little Loam in it, or a little Lime, with the small rotten Sticks of Willows; then,

then cut the two extravagant or thick Roots, a little the Bottom, and set the Plant but shallow; rather some of the Root be seen, than it be too deep: If you cut off any Branch make a Scar-cloth of Rosin, Turpentine, Bees-wax and Tallow, and place it upon the Wound till it is healed.

As for the Cases they must have such vent at the Bottom, that the wet may moderately pass out, and not stay in any abundance, to corrupt or rot the Fibres of the Roots. Water this kind of Trees, with Water where Sheep and Neats Dung has been digested in the Sun, two or three Days, and that moderately at first, and so more by degrees: Keep the Earth loose about them for the first Fortnight, after they are brought out of your Conservatory, or Green-house, and keep them the while in the shade, and then you may expose them freely to the Sun, but not when it is too scorching, by lying too long on them, but where sometimes the intermission of shade of Trees may refresh them with coolness.

Give this Month your other housed Plants a little fresh Earth to the old, stirring that up lightly with a Fork, not injuring the Roots; enlarge the Cases as the Trees grow bigger, from 16 Inches to near a Yard Diameter.

Brush and cleanse off the Dust, when you rake them out of your Houses; and such as you Transplant not, pile off above an Inch of the Surface, and lay new Earth, or rather Compost of Meats dung, and the ouze of the Bottom of the *Tanners Pits*, both being old, so that the water may wash down the strength of it to the Bottom of the Root; nor need you trim the Roots of any Verdures, unless much matted, or intangled; but it will be proper to change their Cases once in three or four Years.

As for Fruits in Season, Prime, or still Lasting, they are Pears. *The Winter Born-chrestine, the Great Kareville, the Black Pear of Worcester, the Double Blossom Pear, the Surrein.*

Apples. *The Forward Codling, the Gilliflower-apple*

Marigold, the Russeting, the Maligar, the Westbury
 Apples, the John Apple, Pippins. The May Cherry, and
 Strawberries.

Cancer ♋, or the Crab.

J U N E.

ABout the fourteenth Day of this Month you may be-
 gin to Inoculate *Pears, Apples, Apricots, Peaches,*
Plumbs, Cherries, &c. Cleanse the Vines of luxuriant
 Branches and Tendernefs; crop them rather than cut 'em,
 and stop the second joint, directly before the Fruit, and
 some under Branches that are fruitless; particularly Vines
 that are young planted, when they but begin to bear, and
 go forward, binding the rest up to the Props or Stays.

Water Trees lately planted, and cover the Roots (if
 you can get it) with Fern, almost rotten, about a Foot
 of the Stem, having first eradicated all Weeds that grow
 about them.

Place near the Stem a Tub of impregnated Water,
 and about it a reasonable length of Woollen-cloth, or
 Flannel; let one end of it hang in the Water, so that
 thereupon the moisture ascending, the Bark will draw it
 in, and much cool it, in this, and the two following
 scorching Months, thereby preventing the Fruit falling
 off untimely, by reason of excessive heat that wastes the
 moisture; and this way will recover the Verdure of a
 Tree that is fainting and languishing for want of moi-
 sture, by reason of great droughts, or scorching of the
 Leafs and smaller Boughs, by the Sun's hot Beams; but
 do not continue the Water so long that it may sob the
 Bark, lest it, by over-watering, injure the Tree.

If Trees that used often to be removed, or carried to
 and fro from your Conservatory, be hurt or languish,
 you may this Month give them a Milk-diet, viz. deluge
 it with a part of Water, discreetly applied, as you find
 amend-

amendment; or by Planting them in a hot Bed, letting them down into a Pit in the Earth, two or three Foot deeper than they are high, and so covering them with a Glass-Frame; which refreshing, often enlivens, and restores them, according as the young Tree is either wanting in warmth or Nourishment.

Fruits in Season and Prime.

Cherries. Black, White, and Red, Flanders Heart Duke, Early, Flanders, Lukeware, Spanish, Black, Common Cherry, Naples, Cherries, &c. Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants.

Pears. Green Royal, St. Lawrence-pears, the Dagdale, the first Ripe of Pears, the Madera.

Apples. The Pippin, the John Apple, the Red, enov, the Robillard.

Leo ♌, or the Lyon.

J U L Y.

Watering young Trees not long Planted, as also *Lar*ers, and the like; Re-prune Peaches and Apples, save many of the likely young Shoots, to be layed in the Ground, that they may further increase; for now usually the old Berries perish, and are succeeded by new ones; cut them close and even; well pruning your Wall-fruit of the Leafs that are superfluous, hindering the Suns warmth from the Fruit, but bare not the Fruit too much, lest it prove injurious, especially to Vines.

When the Fruit requires filling, or is forming, make Holes, about a Foot and half from your Wall-fruit, without Wounding the Roots, and Pour in Water; you may let the setting sticks you make them with, stand in them a little loose, so that water may come to the Roots less surely; or this may be done with semi-circle Trenches at a like distance.

Towards the latter End of this Month, visit the Vines
 Forth, and stop the Luxuriant Branches, or Shoots at the
 second Joint above the Fruit, if you have not finished it
 before; but let there be some Umbrage in your exposing
 to the Sun, that there may not be too much of the heat:
 Hang Bottles of cool Water near your red *Roman Nestle-*
vines, and other luscious Fruit, to destroy the *Wasps* that
 come to eat and spoil them, and also Flies: Set the Hoofs
 of Neats Feet to take *Earwigs* in, which are equally mis-
 cievous; and at Noon shake them into Water to de-
 stroy them. Destroy *Ants* to preserve your Orange-trees
 when flowered, by pouring scalding Water, or rather
 Brine, on their Hills: Pull off the Snails that you will find
 under the Leaves above the Fruit; but not the Fruit that
 is bitten, for then they will fall to biting afresh. Have
 an Eye upon Weeds, pull them up where they sprout;
 begin to hang them as soon as they peep out of the
 Ground; and by this means you will rid more in a few
 Hours, than in many when they are grown up.

Lay *Lawrels*, *Mirtles*, and other delicate Greens: Wa-
 ter choice *Shrubs*, and when ever you shift them, trim
 the Roots, and give them good store of Compost: Clip
 after gentle Showers of Rain, and in Watering it
 well thereupon, the Scent will not be Offensive to any
 thing that grows near it. Graft by approach, Inarch and
 inoculate *Oranges*, *Jesamines*, and curious *Shrubs*, taking
 off the Surface of the Earth, about the latter End of
 this Month, put cooling fresh Earth to them, that they
 may the better weather the hot Season.

In the dryest Season strow Pot-ashes, or sprinkle
 Brine, which improve Grafts, and destroy Worms. Wa-
 ter your Green-walks with Water, wherein Tobacco
 stalks have been boiled, and it will kill Worms, and
 other Insects that infest them.

Fruits in Season, Prime, or yet remaining Good.

Cherries. *The Egriot, Brigzsaux, Great Bearer, Mo-*
zilla, Morocco-cherry, and Carnations.

Peaches. *The Violet Muscat, Nutmeg Peach, Isabella,*
Newington, Persian, and Rombouillet. Plumbs.

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Plumbs. *Lady Elizabeth, Primordial, Damsens, Mybolans, Blue and Red, and Amber Violet, Violet or Chesplumb, the Kings Plumb, Deny Damask, Pear-plumb, namon-plumb, Spanish Morocco-plumb, Tawny, and Abcot-plumb.*

Apples. *The Marget-apple, Deaux-ans, Winter Rusting, Pippins, Andrew-apple, Janeting, Cinamon-apple Red and White.*

Pears. *The Green-chesil, Pearl-pear, the Primat, Rappear, Summer-pears.*

Gooseberries, Currants, Rasberries, Strawberries, Lonsa.

Virgo ♍, or the Virgin-Sign.

AUGUST.

Begin not early to Inoculate; gather Buds of the Year, and do it before you remove the Stock. Cut away the superfluous Branches, and such Shoots are found of these second Spring, but do not disrobe Fruit of too many Leaves, whereby they may be too open to the scorching of the Sun: Nail up such you leave on to cover the Wall's defects; still take away the superfluous Branches from the Vines, but not so much as to expose the Grapes too much to the Sun's heat, lest they lose their Plumpness, and ripen unkindly. Pluck Suckers.

Release and unbind the Buds you have Inoculated, they have taken; prune and stop them; make Cyder and Summer Perry.

Now is the exact Season for the Orange-tree's Budding, therefore at the commencement of this Month Inoculate upon Seed-stocks of 4 Springs; and to have the better Buds, cut off the Top of some aged Orange-tree which is of a growing kind, and so get good Shoots.

About Bartholomew-tide lay your choice Greens; as
Chesnuts, Oranges, Mirtles, Jefamin, Philareus, Arbutus,
and excellent Shrubs, as the Pomegranate,
 and such as will not endure the Nipping of the Frosts;
 taking the Branches and Shoots of the Spring, stake them
 down with little Hook-stakes, in very Fertile Earth, well
 covered with Soil that is consumed; Water them during
 hot Weather, on all convenient Times; and when
 the Month returns again, they will be fit to remove:
 transplant them into suitable Earth, and place them in
 shade, so that they may be kept moderately moist,
 but not too wet, for fear of Rotting the Fibres of the
 roots, and at the End of three Weeks, find out an Airier
 place to set them in, till the End of fifteen Days.

Fruits in Season, Prime, and yet remaining Sound.

Apples. *Sheeps-snout, Kirham-apple, May-flower, Seam-
 ing-apple, Cushion-apple, Ladies Longing, Spicing-apple,
 John-apple, Pippin.*

Tears. *The Slipper-pear, Burgomot, Red Catharine, So-
 reign, Windsor, Orange, the Prussia-pear, King, Catha-
 rine, the Deny-pear, Sugar-pear, Summer-poppings, the
 Larding-pear, &c.*

Nectarines. *The Cluster-nectarine, the Yellow-nectarine,
 the Murcy-nectarine, the Tawny Red-roman, the Little
 Green-nectarine, &c.*

Abricots and Peaches. *The Savoy Mala-cotton, the
 Peach des Pot, the Roman-peach, Quince-peach, Man-
 reach, Burdeaux-peach, Crown-peach, Rambouillet, Musk-
 peach, Grand Carnation, Portugal-peach, Lover-peach.*

Plumbs. *The White Date, Imperial-blew, Black Pear-
 plumb, Yellow Pear-plumb, Late Pear-plumb, Great An-
 bonny, Turkey-plumb, White Nutmeg, Jane-plumb.*

Some other Fruits of this Month, viz. *Filberts, Cor-
 nelians, Cluster-grapes, and Muscadine, Currants, Figs,
 Melons, &c.*

Libra ♎, or the Ballance.

S E P T E M B E R.

THIS is a proper Month to Gather the ripe Winter-fruit; as *Plumbs, Apples, Pears, &c.* for if they hang longer, the Winds being boisterous, will shake them off, and spoil them for keeping, by their Fall; observe to gather them always in dry Weather; and if the Season afford it, when the Sun has sucked up the Dews and Moisture from the Fruit and Leaves.

Let at liberty the Bud you have Inoculated, especially if you perceive them pinch, for in that case it may be done sooner. Lay on your Winter Store of Dung spread it finely and thinly, that the Rain may soak it in to fertilize the Ground. Prune *Pine* and *Fir-trees*, between the ninth and twelfth of this Month, if it were neglected in *March*, and this will prove the more prosperous Season. About *Michaelmas*, House choice Greens and the tenderest Plants, in a convenient Conservatory, a *Lemmons, Oranges, Barba, Jovis, Ammonium, Dates,* &c. ordering them with refreshing Mould, stirring up the rest, and so filling up the Cases, that they may keep their Roots warm, as consumed and rich Soil to wash in, and nourish the Fibres; keep the Windows open, till the Cold admonish you to shut them.

Set such Plants as agree not to be Housed into the Earth, placing their Pots and Cases lower than the Surface of the Bed, and to expose them as much as may be to the South, that the Sun may a little refresh them in the Winter, and the cold Northern Winds skreened off; cloath them with dry and fresh Moss, and then cover them with Glasses, but in open Weather, under the favour of the Sun's warm Beams, or falling of gentle Showers, give them Air to revive and exhilarate them, and keep them from the Annoyance of any Creature that may come to break, bruise, or otherwise spoil them.

Fruits in Season, Prime, and still remaining sound.

Grapes. The *Muscadine-Grape*, the *little Blue-Grape*, the *Verjuice-Grape*, excellent for Pickling.

Peaches. The *Malacoton*, the *Liver-Peach*, &c.

Pears. The *Messieur Jane*, *Beze d' Hery*, *Hambden's*, *Wigmont*, *Black Worcester*, the *Rowling Pear*, the *Green Orange*, the *Summer bon Christien*, *Frith-Pear*, *Hedge-Pear*, *Lewis-Pear*, *Brunswick Pear*, *Winter Poppering*, *Bing's Pear*, *Diego*, *Emperor's-Pear*, *Cluster-Pear*, *Balsam-Pear*, *Enelyn*, *Norwich-Pear*, *Arundel-Pear*, &c. fielding.

Apples. The *William*, the *Belle bonne*, the *Summer Main*, the *Red Greening Ribed*, *Violet Apple*, *Bloody Apple*, *Naruy-Apple*, *Pear-Apple*, *Lording-Apple*, *Quince-Apple*, and several others of less worth and note.

Scorpio m, or the Scorpion.

OCTOBER.

NOW is the proper Time for Trenching Ground in order to the well laying it for Orchards, that Winter may Mellow it. Plant your dry Trees, viz. Fruit-Trees of all Sorts, Wall-Trees, Standard, or Scrubs, such as lose their Leaves, but let those for the Wall be not above two Years Grafting, smooth, and well sound. Ablequation is now in Season; as for old unliving Trees, bear their Roots; and of those that are hastily blow, stir well the Ground you have newly planted: Continue in the encrease of the Moon to gather Winter-Fruit that remains, always observing to gather when they are dry, and beware of Pinching or Bruising them with your Fingers, lest they Taint and Rot; lay them in fresh Wheat Straw in your Loft, and cover them warm.

Plash and make up your Quickset Fences; after the second Year remove Grafts, unless such as are intended for Dwarf-

Dwarf-

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Dwarf-trees, which may well be let alone till the
Year.

Sow Hard and Stony, and hard Kernel Seeds, as the
of the Pear-plumb, Heart-cherries, Black-cherries, N
rello's, the Stones of Almonds, Apple, Pear, Crab, N
&c. Cleanse by Sweeping, your Walks and Allies of
Autumnal Leaves, lest Rotting, they Breed Insects to
ny your Ground. Cut away the Hedgy Grass, spr
Mole-hills and scrape the Moss from off your Fruit-tree

Fruit in Season, Prime, or still remaining sound.

Pears. *The Lambert-Pear, Russel-pear, Green But
Pear, Cow-Pear, Saffron-pear, Russet-pear, Petworth-pe
Violet-pear, or Winter Windsor-Pear, Thorne-pear, Ch
pear, with some of last Months-pears.*

Apples. *Pear-apple, Pearmain, Parsly-apple, Bell
bonne, Honey-meal, Apis-lording, William-costard, &c.*

*Bullies, and many of the last Months Plumbs, Pin
Grapes, Arbutus, &c.*

Sagittarius ♐, or the Shooter.

NOVEMBER.

NOW get your Compost in readiness in your Orchard
to secure the Roots of tender plants from the Cold
continue planting and setting Trees; observe in Transpl
ting, how your Tree stood before, and place it to the
same Quarter, and about the same Depth, fixing it w
against the Violence of the Wind, especially West and
South: set wet, and sow dry, plant young Trees, either
Wall or Standards, provide in Nurseries stocks to gra
on the ensuing Year, and get new stocks in a readine
for all sorts of Fruits, for standards, Crab-stocks, &c.
for Dwarf-trees, the stock of *Paradise*, or sweet-app
Kernels, which may be obtained from suckers and Lay
ers, Dwarfs on the Portugal Quince suckers, Pears

Kernel-stock of Pears or Suckers, Standard-cherries
the Black-cherry-stone-stock, Dwarfs for Palisadoes or
s the Black-heart or Morello-stock, or the
es, and early Bitter Cherry-stock: Inoculate peaches on
e, Nectar-plumb-stock, or their own. In budding on the Al-
of wood, it is proper to do it on a stock that has not been
s removed; and it is proper it should keep its Situation.
sprout Nectarines on pear-plumb, or peach-stocks plumbs
trees their stocks, and of those kinds the black and white
plumb-stocks are to be preferred, and those grow-
nd. from Damisen-stones, or such as may be advantageously
Butchered from the Suckers: And about the Middle of
b-pen Month shut up your choice Trees, and enclose tender
Cloths, that so you may not be oppressed with the vio-
cold of the Winter to over-power their heat and de-
Bell them, and if they become very dry, and it be not
&c. freezing Weather, refresh them moderately with Water,
Pine-alein Cow or Sheeps-dung is dissolved, but give them
too much, nor make it over-rich with Dung, for both
de are injurious, especially to Orange-trees: As for the
as, they require no watering in the Winter, but only
freshing abroad in Fair-day, how dry so ever their
or Cases may appear to be. To know if your housed
trees want Water, is by the Leaves shrinking or shrivel-
up, especially those underneath; and the Paleness or
Leaves show they have had too much, which lies sap-
Colours at the Root, and endangers destroying them.
This Month you may plant Forest-trees for the gra-
your Walks or Avenues; Sow stony Seeds, sweep
cleanse your Walks and Alleys of Leaves, &c. and
plant Trees that are durable against cold, taking up
much of the Earth they grow in with the Root as you
graft, and immediately set them in a soft Earth that may
continue moist till the Rain descends to settle it.
Fruit in Season, Prime, and still remaining sound:
apples. The Dead-mans-pear, Bergomont, Lord-pear,
Lafessire Jean, Burnt-cat, Wardon, Lady-pear, Sugar-pear,
s of pear, Dove-pear, Winter-bergomont, Bell-pear.

*

Apple

Apples. Pear Apple, Belle-Bon, the William, the Summer Pearmain, the Lord Apple, the Winter Chesnut, the Short Start, the Russet Pippin, the Puffin, the Cole Apple, the Pippin, the Pomewater, the Golding, the John Apple, Services, Bullis, Medlars, Arbutus, Wall-nuts, Small-nuts and the like.

Capricorn *or*, or the Goat.

D E C E M B E R.

THIS Month properly Vines may be Planted; prune and fasten Wall-Fruit; thin the over-spread Branches of Standard, tho' you may spare them till February; prepare good Stocks for Grafting; sow Pommes of the Cyder-pressings to raise Nurseries; you may sow any Sorts of Stones or Kernels; refresh your Autumn Fruit, lest it Taint; Seed your weak Stocks, open the Windows of your Fruit-lofts in a fair Day.

This whole Month you may continue to Trench the Ground, and dung it, preparing thereby for Borders for Palisado'd or Wall-Fruit Trees.

In this Month (or you may defer it till January) cut off or prune well the Vine-shoots to the Root, only leaving two or three of the best Shoots, with three or four Eyes of young Wood: Set up Traps to destroy Vermin, that they destroy not your Nursery Seed, or the Roots of your tender Plants.

Keep close the Doors and Windows of your Conservatory so matted, that the Piercing Air cannot enter to injure your choice Greens; and if the Weather be extreme, you must have a Stove or Charcoal Fire in it, in the manner as shall be directed hereafter; but not frequently use it any more than Necessity requires.

Take Bay-berries that are dropping ripe and set them to cover warm the Pipes and Cocks of your Fountains, if you have

are any in your Grounds, with much soiled Horse-lie-
left they are flawed and cracked by the Violence of
Frost, and put you to much Charge for want of
care to prevent it.

Fruit in Season, Prime, and still remaining sound.

Pears. *The Spindle pear, the Squib-pear, the Stople-
pear, white and red, the French-warden, the Dinnery, the
Virgin, Gascoin, Bargamont, the Deadmans-pear, the
Crimlet-pear, the Rowling pear.*

Apples. *The Russeting, Leather-coat, Winter Red, Cats-
head, Chesnut-apple, Great-belly, Pippin, Pearmain, &c.*

*the best and safest way to gather Summer and
Winter Fruit of keeping; and how to order
them for that purpose.*

If you design to keep Cherries for sundry uses, especi-
ally in preserving, great Care must be taken in Ga-
thering of them.

To do this, it is most proper to have a Ladder with
a Searer or Crutch of light Timber, that it may stand
and were of itself, without pressing on the Boughs to
prevent their breaking, or the bruising of the Fruit,
which may conveniently be removed to all Parts; Ga-
ther by the Stalk, without squeezing the Cherry with
any part of your Hand, and put them gently into your
Cherry-pot or Basket, hanging by a Hook on some con-
venient Bough well within your reach, taking care to
break no Stalk but what the ripe Fruit hangs on; lay
them gently in, and pour them gently into your Re-
ceiver, ever below with as much ease as you can.

This kind of Fruit is best carried in broad Baskets like
Trays, with a smooth yielding Bottom; if you carry them
in Water, let not the Sieves be full, lest setting one upon
another you bruise and spoil them; but if it in Carts or

Hurle-back, well line the Bottom or Sides of the Sieve with Ferr, or such other cold Vegetables, to keep them from bruising, and likewise to prevent their sweating.

To gather and order other Stone-fruit.

WHEN you are to gather Nectarines, Apricocks, Peaches, Damsons, Pear-plumbs, Bullis, and like, of several Kinds, and they seem not to be ripe all at once, on one Tree, stay not for all of them at once, but cull out those that are, and wait for, the Ripening of the rest, unless you perceive they have received their Substance, and the Trees can properly yield them more; then in a fair Day when the Sun sucketh up the Dew, set up your Ladder as before, and gather them with a tender Hand without Squeezing or Bruising, place in your Basket, or broad Pannier, Nettles, and lay them in gently, and so let them stand covered on the Top with Nettles also, and this Weed will be a good Means to hasten the Ripening of those that are not attained to it.

The best Way to gather Pears.

IN doing this, observe two Things.

1. If you gather them for your own spending, and will have them keep, gather them as soon as they change, are, as some call it, half ripe, and no more; letting the rest that are come to this Perfection hang till they change otherwise; and then gather them; and so they will ripen the more kindly, and not by many degrees, be subject to rot so soon as you let them be full ripe on the Tree.

2. If you design to transport them far, either by Water or Land, then pluck a Pear, cut it in the Middle, and at the Core you find a large hollow space, then gather the rest, and pack them gently in such Baskets or Hampers you design to carry or transport them in, laying down Wheat-straw to secure them from Bruising; for if they are gathered too soon, this kind of Fruit will shrink and wither; or being too ripe, unless very hard Pears, they

subject to rot sooner than ordinary : Lay them in your
st on VVheat-straw.

To gather and order Apples in the best manner.

TO know when your Summer Apples are hasting to
 a Ripeness, observe the Birds pecking at them, and
 with a shake many will fall ; or if of those you gather,
 the Kernels rattle in them, these are Signs of Ripeness.

Gather these in a fair Sun-shiny Day, and use them in
 Things as a Pear, for they will not be lasting in keep-
 ing, yet that they may be fair, and remain a long while,
 use a Care of Bruising them in Gathering.

Winter Apples are for a long Duration ; gather them
 on a fair Sun-shiny or dry Day, when all the Moisture
 is off from them and the Leaves, for the least wet will
 subject them to heat, sweat, and rot, when laid in Heaps
 or your Fruit-lost ; when you have set up your Ladder,
 in pressing on the Tree, draw those Boughs gently to
 you that are somewhat out of your Reach with a hook-
 ed Stick ; gather them with a gentle Hand, rather by
 the Stalks than griping, and put them leisurely into your
 Basket, hanging on a Ladder, or on a convenient Bough
 by a Hook ; and when you empty, do it not roughly,
 lest Bruises, or their own Stalks pricking them, cause
 them to rot : Gather them clean from Leaves or Branches,
 because the one mingled with them, heats, and subjects
 the Fruit to rot ; and the other hurts the Tree, and
 hinders it much from Breeding the next Year, as being
 the Buds that would produce new Fruit. As for the
 Fallings that are shaken down by the Wind, or other
 Accidents, if upon soft Grass, they may be sorted by
 themselves, and laid up ; but if much bruised, immedi-
 ately make Cyder of them, for they will not keep.

Pack your Apples in Wheat or Rye-straw, in Maunds
 or Baskets, lined with the same, and so you may fit them for
 moving at any time, or preserve them from the Injuries
 of the Frost, and make them keep sound a long time.
 Gather them without the Stalk, because with it they will

soonest corrupt and rot at that Place, laying sweet Straw between every Layer of Apples, and between the several sorts of them, if more than one in a Basket or Maund.

To gather and secure Quinces from rotting, &c.

GATHER these in a dry Day, when the moisture is off the Trees and Fruit; Pluck them gently from the Stalks, and keep them in clean Wheat-straw, laid or packed as thin as may be: Separate them a good distance from other Fruit, because their Scent is offensive to it. You may pack them in dry Casks, but so as Air may come at them, for it is a great Preserver of them: A dampness makes them mouldy, and rot: When you pack them, lay Layings of Straw between them, and such as lie loose in your Fruit-lofts turn them often.

To gather and keep Medlers and Services.

THE Medler must be plucked gently before it is ripe, for it will soon grow ripe of itself when on the Tree: Lay them on Heaps in your Fruit-loft on dry Straw, often turning and shifting them. Let them not lie too thick one on another; and if you pack them, it be in the Sieves or dry Casks, laying small Shavings of dry Straw between them; then cover them with a Woolen Cloth, and lay a Board on them to press them down with Weights; so being brought unto a Ferment, they will ripen kindly; and take those away that ripen first and place them by themselves; for if they be suffered to lie with the hard ones till they are ripe, they will grow Mouldy; and so do till they are all ripe.

As for Services, you need no more than gather them before they are ripe, Stalks and all, tie them up in small Bunches, and hang them on Lines in an Airy, yet warm Place, they will kindly ripen.

Of the Fruit-loft, stowing and managing Fruit for keeping.

IF you are to carry Fruit far by Land or by Water, do not in hard frosty Weather, nor in the extrem heat

the Summer, nor in the Month of *March* when the Winds are sharp and high.

Winter-fruit must neither lie too close nor too open, too hot nor too cold, free from all offensive Smells, for the Fruit will be apt to attract them, and taint.

A low Room and Cellar that is clean and sweet, either paved or boarded, but not too close, I hold best to lay or shift your Winter-fruit into at *Christmas* if it be open Weather, and so let them continue till *March*.

Then a Room that is celled over head, and from the Ground, will do very well from *March* till *May*; and from thence till *Michaelmas* a Cellar is very proper; keep them in all Places from moist or sweating Walls, and from Dust or any other Thing that is offensive.

There are some Sorts of Fruits that rarely can be kept beyond *Allhollandtide*, and these must be laid by themselves, then those that will last till *Christmas* by themselves, and those that last till *Shrovetide* by themselves, and *Pearmains*, *Pippins*, *John Apples* and *Winter-Russetings*, that will last all the Year, by themselves; pick out the speckled or rotten ones, lest they corrupt the rest: You need not turn the most lasting Apples till a Week before *Christmas*, unless you have mixed them with others of a riper Kind, or that the Fallings be amongst them, or much of the first Straw left amongst them. The next proper Time to turn them is *Shrovetide*, and then once a Month till *Whitsuntide*, and always in turning lay your Heaps lower and lower, and the Straw very thin, but handle them at no Time in any great Frost, except they be in a close warm Cellar. All Fruit, at every Thaw, are consequently moist, and must not for some Time be touched, unless such as you take for present Use; forbear them likewise during great Rains, but at these Times it may be proper to set open your Doors and Windows, to let in the free Air, at Nine in the Forenoon in Winter, and at Six in Summer, but not at all in *March*.

To make Curious, Pleasant, Wholesome Liquors, and Wines of di- vers *English* Fruits, growing in *Orchards* and *Gardens*.

To make Cyder.

TAKE the Apples you best fancy, or the best
your *Orchard* yields, proper to this use, viz. *Golden Pippins*, *Pippins*, *Redstreak*, or *Pearmain*,
when they are indifferent ripe, which you may try by
shaking of the Tree, and their easy Falling thereupon,
and if you have no Mill to grind them, beat with a
wooden Beater, very weighty, in a wooden Tub or
Trough, well fixed and bedded in the Earth to prevent
any Hollownes at the Bottom, till they become very
small; put in a little Sugar, or new Wort, to make
them beat the easier; and when they are mashed suffici-
ently, put them into a Hair-bag, filling it about three
quarters full; put it into a Press of equal Wideness, well
fixed, and upon it a strong Plank, then bring down the
screen or spindle upon it, directly in the middle, with
an Iron Crow, and press it by turning gradually, till the
Apples are squeezed dry, having your Receiver to take
the Liquor as it runs through a Fosseet fixed in the Press.

This done, strain it through a course Linnen cloth into
a Cask; put to each Gallon an Ounce of Loaf-Sugar,
and bung it up close for twenty four Hours, in which time
it will ferment, and be ready to work at that time;
mix a little fine Flower and Honey together, as big as a
Pullets Egg; set the Cask on a stand, where you intend
it shall continue, and put it in, and then let it work
which

which done and well settled; draw it from the Lees, and
 — rle it up, or for want of Boxes, into another Cask,
 — sed with Water wherein a little sweet Margorum has
 — en boiled, and it will prove excellent *Cyder*.

It, You may make a smaller sort, or a good cooling sort
 di Drink, by steeping the Pressings in Water two or
 rds three Days, often stirring them, and then pressing them
 before.

You may make a good sort of *Cyder* of Codlings, [in
 — same manner, but let them not be over ripe when
 — gather them; Wind-falls (presently used) will do
 — well as the best.

best Pery; the best way to make it.

Go Take Pears that are hastning towards ripening, but
 ain have not attained to it: of such sorts as best pleases
 y as Windsor Pears, white and red Catharines, O-
 — pear, or such as are pleasant tasted; take off the
 h stalks, cut them in four Parts, and pour scalding hot
 b of Water to them, wherein some sliced Pears have been
 even boiled; let them steep 24 Hours, then draw the Water
 very and preserve it.

make This done, beat the Pears, as you did the Apples, and
 offic press them in your Press, in like manner strain the Li-
 thro quor you receive, and put it into a Cask, and into the
 , we hang a Bag of mashed Rasins of the Sun, and a lit-
 a the beaten Mace, for five or six Days; and when the
 wid has frothed and purged, by putting a little warm
 all the Ale-yest on the Top of it, let it settle, and draw it
 o take in Bottles, for this Sort of Liquor keeps much better
 press than in any Cask; and so when ripe, which will be
 him five or six Weeks, it will prove an exceeding pleasant
 August wholesome Liquor.

time Mix the Pressings with the Water you drew off, and
 time they will make another good sort of *Pery*, tho' weaker;
 g as not so well to keep long.

entent

ork

which

To make Wine of Grapes.

WHEN Ripening-time comes, take away the m^{any} shading Leaves of the Vines, and let the Sun have full power on the Clusters for two or three Days; then in a dry Day pick off those Grapes that are the ripest, letting the rest hang on the Stalks to ripen kindly; afterwards bruise and press them in a Fat or Press, made for that purpose, in a fine Canvas-bag, but not so violent hard to break the Stones if you can avoid it, for that will give the Wine a bad Taste; then strain it well, and let it settle on the Lees in such a Cask as you may draw it off without disturbing the Bottom or Settling; then season a Cask well, and dry it with a lighted Rake that has been dipped in Brimstone, fastened to the end of the Stick, and held in the Cask: Then air it well abroad, and put the Wine into it, and stop it up close 44 Hours, then give it a venting or purging Hole with a Gimblet, and after a Day or two stop that, and let it continue in the Cask or Bottle, and it will prove as good in ten Months or ten Weeks as any French Wine.

To make Wine of Cherries.

TAKE away the Stalks and Stones of your Cherries, and bruise them with a round wooden Ladle or your Hands very clean wash'd, and when they have stood about 25 Hours, and fermented, make a Rag of two clean Napkins or other fine Linnen, and holding it over a glass earthen Crock, or a wooden Vessel, pour the pulp and juice into it, and hang the Rag over the Vessel, that as much as will may voluntarily drain; pour that out, and then press out the rest and strain it, then let stand a while, and scum off what Froth arises; after that, pour it off by Inclination, and put it up into your Cask sweet and well season'd, adding a quarter of a Pound of Loaf Sugar to a Pottle or two Quarts, and it will deepen the Colour; and when it has fermented, settled, and grown

draw it off into Bottles, tying them over with Leather when corked, to keep the Corks tight, and the strength from flying out, and in 10 or 12 Days it will be excellent cooling Wine, but the longer the better.

To make good Wine of Currants.

Pick the *Currants*, when they are full and ripe, clean from the Stalks, put them into an Earthen Vessel, and pour on them hot Water, a Quart to a Gallon of *Currants*, bruise them well together, and let them stand and ferment; then after covering close above 12 Hours, strain them as the *Cherries*; put the Liquor up into a Cask, mix it to a little new Ale-yeast, two or three Spoonfuls; and in other Things, in all respects as the *Cherry wine*; and when it has purg'd and settled bottle it up.

To make excellent Gooseberry-wine.

Take the ripest *Gooseberries*, deprive them of the Stalk and Blossom, and pour to a Gallon a Quart of hot Water wherein a slic'd *Quince* has been boild and some of the *Gooseberries*; cover them 24 Hours in a very close Vessel, then bruise them with the Water, and press out the liquid part by degrees, so that the Stones may not be broken; then to a Gallon put a Pound of Loaf-Sugar, and when there is a good Settlement in an earthen Jar or other Vessel close stop'd, draw it off into Bottles, and it will keep good all the Summer and Winter.

To make Raspberry Wine.

Take the *Raspberries* clear from the Stalk, to a Gallon put a Bottle of *White-wine*, and let them infuse in an earthen Vessel 2 or 3 Days close covered; then bruise the Berries in the Wine, and through a fine Linnen Bag strain, and gently by degrees squeeze out the liquid part; let it gently simmer over a very moderate Fire, or place a Stein in which it is, on hot Wood-ashes or Em

bers, scum off the Froth, or what else arises, strain it again, and with a quarter of a Pound of Loaf-sugar to a Gallon, let it settle; then in half a Pint of White-wine boil about an Ounce of well scented Cinamon, and two or three Blades of Mace, and put the Wine strained from the Spices unto it, and Bottle it up, and so it will prove an excellent Drink and Cordial.

To make Mulberry Wine.

TAKE *Mulberries* just growing to be ripe, that is, when they are changing from red to black, to a Gallon put a Quart of *Rhenish* Wine, let them infuse in a close Vessel 44 Hours, and then in all respects use them as the *Rasberries*; and it will be a great Cooler in hot Weather, and a Cordial in hot Diseases. If the Liquid be too thick, or incline to roping at any Time, even when you drink it, you may add more Wine, as best suits your Palate, and so you will find it answer your Cost and Labour.

To make Wine of Services.

THIS, tho' not usual, is very pleasant and Cordial; and to make it, Take the *Services* from the Stalks, when they begin to be soft, bruise them with your Hands that you may not break the Stones, infuse them in warm *Sherry*, a Gallon of them in 2 Quarts, and as much clear *Small-beer*, then strain, and press out the liquid Part, fine it, and put Powder of white Sugar-candy, a quarter of a Pound to a Gallon, and bottle it up for use.

Thus having gone thro' whatever I conceive material to be practised for Advantage and Improvement in an Orchard, &c. I shall proceed to the like in the Delicacies of Gardening, as to what relates to Profit and Pleasure, which will be my succeeding Task in such a degree, that nothing in Print has hitherto come near it by many degrees.

O F
GARDENING ;

And First of the

KITCHEN-GARDEN.

What is necessary to be done and observed therein, for Setting, Sowing, Rearing, and Bringing to Perfection Seeds, Herbs, Plants, Roots, &c.

C H A P. I.

Of the Soil, Site, and Form of a Plat of Ground, suitable to be Improved for a Kitchen Ground.

THE main Thing in this, as in the former, is to find out a fitting Plat of Ground ; and if it be not Fertile of itself, so to cultivate and manure it, as it may answer your Expectations, and in this especially, at first there must be a great care taken, or you may bestow much Labour and Cost to little purpose.

The Soil of an Orchard and Garden may be said only to differ in this, that the Soil of the latter must be somewhat

what dryer than the former, because Herbs and Flowers being mostly more tender than Trees, cannot well endure too much moisture or drought in such excessive Measures as Trees will do; and therefore chusing a moderate dry Soil, if drought come, it is easier remedied than to take away wetness that infects the Ground from Springs, or the Lowness of its lying, whereby it receives and keeps long the Rain-water.

The Soil of your *Garden* must be plain and well levelled at every Square, to be cast into the finest Form; and the reason is, the *Garden*-product want such Helps, should stay the Water, which an *Orchard* hath, and the Roots of Herbs being mellow or loose, is soon either washed away, or lose their Vigour by too much washing and moisture.

Again, if a *Garden* soil be not clear of Weeds, especially of Knot-grass, it will never produce any Thing kindly; and as the Richness or Barrenness of the Soil appears to produce, so manure less or more, at first digging it to a full Spit or something more, and trenching in the Dung; so that upon the Falling of Showers it may fall indifferently alike to fertilize the whole Mass, or such Place as your particular Materials require: And to keep down the Weeds, sow Ashes mingled with a little slack Lime, which will also destroy Worms and other Insects that infest Walks, Alleys, Borders, devouring the Seed in the Earth, or the tender Roots or Leaves of Plants when sprung up. This must be done in *October* or *November*, that all Things may be well prepared against the Spring, having your Tools and Instruments always in a Readiness, that no Occasion may be omitted to facilitate the Work in its proper Season.

As for the Site of your *Garden*, it may be the same with that of your *Orchard*, seeing they both tend to one main end, of Profit and Pleasure; however, the leveller it lies, the more commodiously it produces. It must not be much exposed to bleak Winds, for there are many tender Herbs, Flowers, and Plants, necessary to be sowed, set,

planted, which will not live if that be admitted, and will well prosper; and therefore the Garden-plot must be well Fenced and Secured from the North, and North-east Winds, especially with high Walls or good Hedges, well lined and thickned with Shrubs at the bottom, not only to keep out the Cold, but Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, Conies, and other Things that greatly annoy Gardens, especially in their first Propagating, by Breaking and Spoiling the tender Plants of Flowers; as likewise do all Murther, which must not be permitted to enter.

Let your Garden-plot be designed, as near as you can, to a good wholesome Air, not near any Fenny or Marshy places, or any other whence Damps, Fogs, or Stenches may arise, or Blasting Infectious Airs, to blite or Poyson the Plants, Herbs, or Flowers.

As for the Form of the whole Plat of Ground, the square is accounted most Commodious; next that the Octangular; but here I can see no general Rule, because every Ground cannot be accordingly proportioned; and therefore it must be done as the convenience will admit; but as for special Forms, in the lesser Gardens, they are divided into many, and particularly into Squares; and of the Knots, and other Fancies, there are many Devices as the Gardener's Invention will admit, for which the Skilful are to be commended in bringing with them Boards nailed to the Stakes driven well in the Ground into various curious Figures, or to do it naturally by setting of Box, Aysop, Privet, Marjorum, Lavender, Thyme, Rosemary, or the like, in various Circiling, Intwining, or Mazy Forms, so that Herbs, Flowers, and curious greens may grow in their proper order exceeding delightful to the Eye. These may be made of green Turf planted with double Dazies or Violets, made up with Brick, Tile, Trotter-bones, or the like; but they are best raised with Boards: And indeed in Knots they are great Varieties, as the Diamond-squares, or Ground-plat; for Knots, the Cinquefoil, or many Mazy Branches like the Leaves of

of Cinquefoil; the Cross-bow, or Four bendings from the out-fides of the Square, like the Heads or Bendings of Cross-bows, with a Diamond and a Square at the midst of it, and other Flourishes to fill up the Vacancies of the Angels and Bends: The Interwoven, or Knot-flourished Diamond; the Oval, the Maze, or Labyrinth, and many more, which in Words cannot be well expressed, but rather require Figures, being far more obvious to the Eye than to the Ear, and of which I shall have more occasion to speak of when I come to Treat of Choice Flowers, &c. and therefore at present I shall proceed to other Matters.

Further Directions for the well ordering this kind of Garden in many material Particulars: in its Sight, and Furnishing it with Herbs, Plants, &c.

AS for the Quantity of a Plat of Ground to make a Suitable Garden, there can be no particular Rule given, but every one may take such a Proportion of Ground as conveniency will admit: But let me caution all, not to undertake more than can be well looked after with Hands enough for the well Management of Things in their proper Seasons; for a small Plat of Ground well ordered, turns to greater Advantage than a large one neglected, or that upon sundry Occasions cannot be so well compassed in due time; for if the Weeds get the Mastery for want of Hands to rid them, it will not be easie to root them out: Also watering a large Garden in drougthy Weather, requires much Time and Pains; and therefore my Opinion is, That one of a moderate Quantity of good Ground is to be preferred, and may produce a sufficiency of Herbs and Roots for use, and a supply for the Market. But to come nearer to the intended Purpose.

Herbs are of two Sorts, one for Scent and pleasant Prospekt; the other for Food; and therefore it is proper they be sowed or planted separate, and not too much mingled.

ed together, to hinder each others Growth by the
 over Topping and shadowing the lesser; and
 before the Garden for Flowers and curious Herbs,
 to be separated from the *Kitchen-Garden*, by some
 flection, (tho' one Plat of Ground may contain them
) because your Garden-flowers will not only suffer
 grace, but be annoyed, if among them you sow Oni-
 Lettice, Carrors, Parsnips, and the like, which
 in their due Season, must moreover leave Rough-
 and Deformity on the Earth, and if not set at a con-
 stant distance, take up the Roots of the Flowers
 them, and make a Confusion and Disorder, where
 er and Comeliness should be: Besides, the Times of
 ing and ordering them are various, and the Ground
 much stirred for the Planting the one, injures the
 other; Cabbages, Colliflowers, Colworts, and the
 making great shadows to keep out the Sun-beams:
 aragus, and the like, run its Root much spreading,
 drawing up, brings away with it those lesser
 and Flowers it has undermined or entangled: And
 many other Things in their fading Time are to be
 un, and others planted in their steads. And in the
Kitchen-Garden you need not be at the trouble to raise
 Beds so high as in the *Summer-Garden*, yet it is re-
 quise you leave Alleys to go between, for the Advantage
 Weeding, and gathering what is necessary in due Sea-
 son, without treading on or any ways Bruising what re-
 mains, for these Kind of Herbs and Roots will go deeper
 to the Ground, as requiring more wet than the other,
 will better endure it: Yet here you must observe to
 set your Herbs of the biggest Growth by themselves,
 all may have a proportion of the Sun's Heat, and the
 clearness of the Air, to make them thrive, and come
 fully on for use, setting the biggest in the out Parts of
 squares, or Borders, and the lowest in the middle.

*The several Growths of Herbs and Plants distinguished,
know the better how to place them.*

TH^O Garden Herbs, Flowers, &c. are various & very numerous, it in some Measure they may be divided into two Sorts : and briefly thus :

Of the Tallest Growth, are

Angelica, Fennel, Tanſie, Holly-Hocks, Elecampa-
Loveage, Suecory, Lillies, French Poppy, Endine, French
Mallows, Clary, and ſuch like.

Of the Middle Growth, are

Alexander, Cardus benedictus, Langdibief, Occu-
Chriſti, Aniſeeds, Coriander, Featherfew, Wall-flowers
Gilliflowers, Bugloſs, Pariſley, Marigolds, Beets, Bro-
rage, Lavender, Camfry, and the like.

Of the Smaller Growth, are,

Tanſie, Hearts-eaſe, Marjorum, Savory, Leeks, Chive
Chibals, Liquorice, Strawberries, Hyſop, Peniroyal, Scru-
vy-graſs, Time, Wood-forrel, and many others, too nu-
merous here to enumerate, and therefore I have given them
as a Taſte, and many others will follow in their due
Place.

In the moſt Sunny places of your Garden place the ten-
derest Plants, or ſuch as you would have forward ; ob-
ſerving to keep them as warm as their Nature requires
either with Soil or Covering ; when ſharp Winds are a-
broad, the Weather is Nipping, or that Blites or Blasts
are expected.

ed, dry sorts of useful Herbs, their Encrease, well Ordering, and Preserving, &c.

us n I will not be convenient that I give Instructions for the
ay well Ordering and Renewing Herbs, &c. proper for
Kitchen-Garden. And of these in Order.

pa Angelica is renewed, with the Seed which it bears in
re every the second Year, and then fades. You may re-
new the Roots the first Year: And then in this man-
ner you may use *Alexanders*.

anniseeds make their Growth the first Year, and bear
each Seed, by which they must be renewed the next;
also *Coriander*.

cew *Sage* and *Bugloss* are wholesome Pot-herbs, and
Bo Cordial Herbs otherwise used: They are also re-
newed by Seed.

hive *Camomile* will easily grow, being set of divided Roots
Sc Banks not too moist; and the more it is pressed, the
bo more it will thrive.

the *Chibals*, or *Chives*, part in the Root like *Lillies*, and
r be renewed by transplanting the smaller Roots every
d or fourth Year.

Clary is produced of the Seed, and Seeds every second
Year.

Coast-root parted may be set in *March*, and then it will
be the second Year.

ob *Elecampane* and *Lovage* are long lasting; they Seed
early, and in transplanting you may divide the Roots.

re *Endive*, *Succory*, and *Fennel*, divide the Roots and you
may remove them before they put forth their shanks.

Bl *Featherfew* encreases by shedding its Seed, without
sowing.

Hyssop may be set by slips or young Roots, and is long
lasting, growing indifferently in most Grounds.

Leeks seed the second Year unremoved, yet, unless
you then remove them, they die.

Lavender

Lavender Spike is proper to be removed every Seven or Eight Years: Slips twined of these, as also Hysop and Sage, take Root, if set warm, at Michaelmas. White Lavender must be sooner removed or transplanted.

Lettice Seeds the first Year, and dies; yet you may transplant them for Winter-Lettice, and prevent their running to Seed.

Mal'ows, French or Jagged, Seed the First or Second Year. Sow them in March.

Marigolds are usually produced of Seeds, and you may transplant them when two Inches grown.

Oculus Christi Seeds and dies the first Year.

Parley is sown of Seed the first Year, and Seeds the Second.

Penyroyal or Pudding-Grafs lasts long, spreading down new Roots, which may be divided into Multitudes, and removed, and is an excellent Pot-herb.

Rosemary may be improved by Seed, or set in Slips immediately after Lammas-tide, in a moist good Earth.

Rule or Herb of Grace, is an excellent Preserver of Health, as also Gardus; this will grow of Slips.

Saffron is proper for this Garden, as being a great Cordial at need. Remove the Roots every three Years: Flowers at Michaelmas, when the Chives of Saffron may be gathered.

Sage may be kept from Seeding, by cutting the aspiring Tops; then it will spread, encrease in Leaves and Sprouting.

Savory Seeds the first Year and dies.

Sweet Sicily, is either to be sown of Seeds, or the dividing of Roots; and transplanting, it lasts long.

Thyme may be encreased either of Slips, Roots or Seeds, and if you let it not run to Seed, which you may prevent by Topping, it will last three or four Years at least.

Sweet Marjorum is produced best by Seeds, but not lasting; feeding and dying the first Year mostly.

Charvil is improved of Seed, and will continue some time.

Tansy, or Garden-mint, are easily propagated by Seeds, or divided Roots, and will flourish and continue a long time. And tho' there are others I might set down, let this suffice as a sufficient Store for this kind of Garden. Rule

Rule in general for ordering Herbs, &c.

In setting Herbs, ever observe to leave the Tops no more than a Handful above the Ground, and the Roots a Foot under the Earth.

Twine the Roots of the Herbs you set, unless too brittle. Observe always to sow dry, and set moist.

Set Slips without Shanks at any time except very hot weather, as about *Midsummer*, and in hard Frosts: And prevent such from Seeding as you would have continue for that weakens and decays the Root by drawing Heat from it.

Gather Herbs when the Sap is full in the Top of them. See *Penfroyal*, *Camomile*, *Daisies*, &c. on Banks.

Artichokes, *Cabbages*, *Parsnips*, *Carrots*, *Saffron*, *Beetroots*, *Onions*, *Colliflowers*, *Colwort*, *Savoys*, &c.

Prepare whole Plats of Ground for their better thriving; let at Distance, they may be interlined with other kinds of low Growth. Gather all your Seeds ripe and lay not Heaps of Dung to the Roots of Herbs, the Over-rankness burn them up.

Set Herbs and Plants distant according to the greatness or smallness of them.

Such Herbs as you intend to gather for drying to keep use all the Winter, do it about *Lammas-tide*; dry them in the Shade, that the Sun draw not out their Virtue, but in a clear Air, and brezy Wind, that no Mustiness may taint them; then on Lines hang the Bundles, or thin cross a Room where usually there is a Fire in the Winter.

Thus far having directed you in what is most material to the Furnishing and Ordering the *Kitchen-Garden*, as Herbs, &c. I shall now shew you what is proper to be relating to Roots and other Things, not, or but very briefly, touched on.

Of Roots proper for the Kitchen-Garden, their well Ordering and Improvement.

ROOTS are one of the main Things to be considered in a Kitchen-Garden; and the chief of them for Sweetness and good Nourishment is the

Parfnip. This is proper to be sown in the Spring, in rich and well stir'd mellow Soil that is deep dug, so that their Roots, with little Interruption, may descend, and grow in compass: And when you perceive they are grown to some bigness, tread down the Tops, that the Roots may grow the larger. In the Winter Season when you take them out of the Ground, beware of cutting them: Take off the Mould clean; and if you intend to keep them, you may put them in Sand, which will preserve them a long time; the fairest you may leave to Seed to supply another Crop, Trenching and Mellowing the Ground in which you sow them, to keep them as much as may be from wet.

The *Skirt-Root* is a very sweet Root, much nourishing and provocative: It is well raised in a light and rich Mould, which may be done of Slips planted in Rows or Ranges in the Spring-time, about half a Foot distant. In Winter, when you take up the Roots it will not amiss that you lay the Tops in the Earth till the Spring for your further encrease.

Radishes are easily produced of Seed, yet require good black mellow Mould, that they may grow large and deep, and such Grounds as no Soakings or Spewings of Water are in, to rot or spoil them.

Potatoes, in good fat Garden-Mould thrive amain, and if the Roots be accidentally cut with a Spade, or otherwise, each part of it will grow, and recovering the Wound, turn a perfect Root. And so little Care they require, when once well taken in the Ground, that they can hardly be got out.

Jerusalem-Artichoakes are somewhat of the Nature

Potatoes

...but more soft and fleshy when boiled, and will
as Potatoes in any good Mould, and continue with-
renewing for many Years; and to propagate these,
them with a Stick, they growing end upward.

...are necessary for Sallets or (shread with Pot-
) Broth, Sauces, or divers other Uses. They best
in a fat warm Soil, and are proper to be sown in
... or the beginning of *April*; for if sown sooner,
must be covered at first to keep them from the
... of extream Cold; and where they grow very thick,
must be drawn whilst Young, for the use of the
... or be transplanted; and when they are grown
... reasonable bigness, you may tread down the Spin-
... or Stalks, that the Root may yet grow bigger.
... prosper well when sown with Bay-salt, and are
... be drawn the latter end of *August* in a dry Season;
... being rubbed clean, tied in Bunches, and hung up in
... moderate dry Out-House, or laid thin in Straw, that
... being well dried they may be made up in Bundles, or
... or disposed of by Measure, as the Custom for
... is; some of the largest you may let stand for Seed,
... gain a fresh supply the next Season.

Garlick is a very useful Root in many cases, but most
... In any rich Ground it prospers with a little
... regard than Sowing or Setting taken of it. It pro-
... in a little time a wonderful encrease, and despises
... Injury of Weather above all Roots: And if the Tops
... kept down, the Roots will grow much the larger.

Turnips, tho' usually grown in the Field, yet pro-
... best in a good Garden Soil, being propagated from
... seed; and when they come up, which may be ear-
... or later, as you sow them, they must be Howed,
... kept pretty thin, the better to propagate. Sow a
... slacked Lime with the seeds, to keep the Insects
... destroying them on the Ground, or to prevent
... worm-eaten Roots; or if the *Caterpillar*, *Slug*, or *Snail*,
... the new sprung Plant, do the like upon them, and
... few showers will bring them up apace. When you
... them, leave the largest for seed.

Beans

Beans, Pease, Artichokes, Asparagus, Cabbages, flowers, Savoys, Lettice, &c. to order and improve

BEANS are proper to the Kitchen-Garden : Set them in distant Rows in the utmost Parts of it with setting Stick. They thrive best in a rich stiff Land, and are to be put in, to make them forward and large, about 5 or 6 Inches in the Ground, between St. Andrew's and Christmas, observing to do it at the Wane of the Moon, especially in an open Winter ; but if the Frost comes hard after your Beans are sowed, it will go near to destroy them, or stint their Growth when come up ; therefore if you apprehend this Danger, you may defer your setting till Candlemas. Set them at an equal distance one from another by a Line, that they may have room to grow up without encumbering each other, and the Air pass more freely between them ; as also the warm Beams to mature them. Range them for a convenient distance of the Sun, from South or North ; and between the Ranges, for the better improvement of the Ground you may sow Carrots, Lettice, Beans, or the like.

To make Beans grow well, if you sow them in Spring, steep them in Water wherein Cow-dung and Dregs of Oyl have been well mixed : When they first rise, hoe the Earth, or refresh the tender Stalks, and cut the Weeds that incumber them, when they have pods cut off the Tops, which will make an excellent Dish boiled and buttered ; besides, the Pods and Beans will be the larger, having the more Juice to nourish them from the Root : Stripe not off those that are first Ripe, but that wounds the Stalks, and hinders the Growth of the Pods, but rather cut them off with a Knife.

Garden Pease, for forwardness, largeness, and sweetness, above those of the Field, are in great Esteem ; and of these there are several Sorts that may be sown or chosen some for Earliness, others for Largeness and Pleasurableness of Taste, others for their Lateness, when the usu-

is out of Season. The *Hotspur's* become the soonest of all others from their Time of sowing: To these succeed the large white Pease; after them the large *Hastings*: and after them the large *Rounceval*: then later than these comes those called, from their sweetness, *Sugar-Pease*, which in their Pods are much devoured by the *Birds*, and therefore must, as much as possible, be kept from them.

As for the Ground these best thrive in, if you would have them large it must be a rich Mould; but they will be more tender and sweet in a warm ordinary Soil.

As for those you design early, sow them the latter end of *September*, or beginning of *October*, that so before the Frost takes them they may get good Sprouting, and some will; and if the *Slugs* or white *Snails* come upon them, scatter Lime on the Rills, and it will both destroy them and keep the Roots warm from the Frost.

If you would have a latter Crop of Pease, sow them late before *Midsummer-tide*, after a Shower is fallen, or when the Earth be moist with the Descending of the Dews: Lay them deeper than the former in your Rills, that the Sun may not too much make away the Moisture of the Earth from them: When they come up, draw the Earth to them with a Hoe, and keep the Alleys free from Weeds; do so twice or thrice, till they have got a Head, and overcome the Weeds; and thus they will come to Perfection, and be fit for the Table in *September*. As for *Round-peas*, you may set them with a Stick as you do Beans; and if you would have them grow high, crop off the tops, which will make an excellent boiled Saller; and set some Bushes or Sticks in the Rows or Intervails, that their Twines may take hold on, and the easier raise the weight of the Hawn from the Ground, that the Sun may ripen the Pods the better, and bring the Pease to a larger and earlier Perfection than otherwise, lying on the Ground, they would be. *French*, or *Kidneys-Beans*, are very necessary for furnishing out the *Kitchen-Garden* with wholesome Food in the proper Season. These are to be set in

a mellow Ground; set them with Setting-sticks, as our *Beans*, and when they spring up, set Wands with Sticks or Branches to twist about, that they may rise and spread more to the Sun for ripening the *Pods*; if when they grow up in Summer, the Weather be very dry, water them, or the Stalks will pine for want of Moisture, and not produce the desired Effect. The *Snails* are great destroyers of these *Beans*, and therefore whilst they are under they must be looked well after, and cleared of 'em.

Artichokes are greatly in esteem for their good Taste, pleasant Nourishment, and their lasting a long Season, there is difficulty requir'd in raising & bringing 'em to be a full Largeness; but briefly take the following Direction.

Prepare the Ground very well you intend to raise *Plants* in, mix it very deep with good mellow *Dung*, trench it well, and raise a little, laying it pretty light. then for *Plants* take the slips that grow by the sides of the Roots of the old Stubs, which plant about the beginning of *April*, or sooner if the great Frosts are over: And you must take care to Water them till they are firmly Rooted, when kindly Rains fall, and the Season be very dry; plant them about four Foot asunder, if in a Rich Ground, that they may spread, and their Heads be the larger: But if you expect not large ones, by reason the Soil will not produce them, you may plant them nearer.

To preserve the Root for sending up new *Shouls*, when the Fruit is cut, leave the Stalks about 4 Inches from the Ground, raise the Earth lightly about them to keep them warm in the Winter, and afterward, covering them with Litter, Straw, or long Dung, yet not too close, nor mouldy, or rot them; and when the Winter is past, uncover them by little and little, at three different times with about four Days Interval between, lest the Air coming too suddenly to them, injure them, being as yet tender.

This done, dress, dig about them, and trim them very well, taking of the small slips to transplant, not leaving above three of the strongest and most likely thriving to the Foot of each Root for Bearers, and supply the Roots

as conveniently as you can, with good fat Mould. Every fifth Year it is proper to renew the whole Plantation, because too long standing in one Place impoverishes the Earth, that it produces but small *Choaks*; yet in good deep mellow Ground you may permit them to continue, if you see fit, till eight Years or longer.

Asparagus makes another dainty Dish, and is highly necessary to be planted in the *Kitchen Garden*. This is sowed of Seed, requiring a good fat Soil, and two Years Growth may be transplanted into Beds.

These Beds must be well prepared with Dung, first digging about two Foot deep, and four Foot wide, made level at the Bottom; and so with some of the Mould and good rotten Dung, and fill them up, considering it will sink; then at about two Foot distance put in the Plants; and in such a Bed you may plant three or four Rows, and in Time they will extend themselves throughout the whole Bed.

Let them take good Root before you cut them, that the Shoots may grow as strong and large and not be stunted and stubbed with unseasonable cutting; the small ones you may leave, that the Roots may grow bigger, permitting those that spring up at the end of the Season, to run up and bear Seed, which will turn to good Advantage.

At the beginning of the Winter, when you have cut up the stalks, cover the Beds 4 or 5 Fingers thick with good Mould mixed with good new Horse-dung, which will preserve the Roots from the Frost, and about the middle of March, if the hard Frosts are over, uncover the Beds, and spread good fresh Mould over them about two Fingers thick, or somewhat more, and lay the Dung in the Alleys, or some place near them, that it may rot, and be in Readiness to renew them when Occasion requires it.

If you take the *Asparagus* Root about the beginning of January, and plant them in a hot Bed, with good Defence from the Frost, the Weather being open, and the Sun any thing warm, you may have *Asparagus* at Candlemas; when you cut the *Asparagus*, remove a little of the

Earth from about the Bottom, and cut as near the Root as you can; but beware you do not cut or wound those that are peeping up, or not yet appearing above the Earth.

Colliflowers take a due Place in this Garden; and of these you may either sow the Seeds in *August*, and carefully preserve them from the Injuries of Winter, or you may raise them on your Leaf Beds in the Spring, and remove the young Plants, when they have differed large Leaves, into good Ground prepared for the Purpose: But the approved way is to dig small Pits, and fill them with good light Mould, and therein plant your *Colliflowers*, which you must take care to water, especially in dry Seasons.

Cabbages are another great Advantage, and these are of several Colours and Forms; tho' in this Place I shall take Notice of the ordinary Country *Cabbage* only, and of others elsewhere.

Sow the Seed at any convenient Time between *May* and *Michaelmas*, so that growing up whilst the Weather is warm, it may gain strength to defend itself against the violence of the Winter, which is however many times too sharp for them; or you may raise them on hot Beds in the Spring; Transplant them in *April* into well stirred and good rich Mould; and to have them large, it must be warm and light Soil, and they must daily be watered till they have taken good Root, the ordinary Ground well digged and manured will produce Store. The Seed you reserve must be of the best *Cabbages*, placed during the Winter, low in the Ground to preserve them from the sharp Winds and Frosts, cover them with earthen Pots and warm Soil over the Pots, and when the Spring comes plant them forth.

Savoys are a kind of *Cabbages*, tho' not coming to the Firmness and Magnitude of the other, yet are sweeter and earlier than the common *Cabbage*; and this may be planted and raised as the other; also may the small Dutch *Cabbage*, and the long loose *Cabbage* of a Musky Sort, are the sweetest of all others.

Pumpions or *Pumkins*, are very useful in many cases, to raise them, plant the Seed first in good Mould in warm Place, and when they are fairly risen, transplant them into a Dung-bed made to that End, and now and then water them with Water wherein *Pidgeons* Dung been steeped, and then about Blossoming-time; take away all the By-shoots, leaving one or two main Vines Runners, and beware not to hurt the Heads of them, this small Weed, as I may term it, will produce a prodigious Bigness.

Lettice cannot be omitted in this *Garden*, as being an excellent cooling Sallad raw or boiled, and is easily raised from the Seed growing in any tollerable good Ground. If you have a Desire to have them white, or as the French term it to blanch them, then when they are headed and begin to Cabbage, bind them about in a fair Day when the Dew is off them with Straws, or raw Hemp, water the Plants with small earthen Pots, and lay some on them, and so they will become white.

Beets are of singular use, being a very wholesome Pot-herb, they must be sowed; and then transplanted into a good Soil, they are usually sown in the Spring, and the roots left in the Ground, will produce fresh Leaves many Years.

Beds; how to prepare and fit them for such Things as require to be set in them.

Where the Ground in Garden-plats is naturally cold, Art must be used to callify or heat it, lest in setting or sowing many Plants or Seeds you lose your Labour and Charges, and what is more vexatious, your Expectation. If the Land be of a light and warm Nature of itself, there is required no more than common House-dung or Cow-dung to be mixed with the Mould in Trenching and digging, and that will sufficiently enrich it.

But where Mould inclines to a cold Clay, or a Ground so stubborn or stiff, mingle some light Sand with it, or

at least some light and very fertile Mould, and make Laystall of Dung with this Compost in some convenient Place, let it lie and rot, the better to mingle it, a whole Winter, and in the Spring it will prove good warm Manure to cherish and enliven the Roots of your Plants. make warm Beds by mixing it with a good Quantity of the Natural Soil, and the best of this kind is Sheeps dung that of Pidgeons or Poultry.

When you have made a Bed manured with this Dung well mixed with the Soil to the depth of a Spades ground or more, rake it over as even as may be with an Iron rake, and the Mould and Dung being made fine, you may sow your Seeds thereon, as *Mellons, Cucumbers, Onions, Lettices* or the like, but the two former separate from the last, then take them in as even distance as you can, for of the first two a few Seeds are sufficient, then put fine Mould in a very wide Sieve, and riddle it over the Seeds about an Inch or more, and the Product will answer.

If you must chuse a Plat of Ground, necessity forcing, there being no other to be had, where the bleak Winds power to beat upon it, notwithstanding all the care of Fencing, &c. Then lay your Ground up in Ridges one Foot or two in height, somewhat upright on the back North-side, and more sloping or shelving to the Southward, and it may be laid about three or four Foot broad on that side you sow, especially tender Seeds, and on the Bank lying behind another, the Ground that rises will keep off the bleak and nipping Winds, so that they will in great measure fly over the tender Plants new sprouting, or when they are somewhat grown, and the Sun will have more force upon them to make them grow up and ripe, and this will do well where the Ground is over moist, that Things affecting Moisture may be set low, and Things of a drier bearing higher.

In February, or earlier, you may make a hot Bed of Cucumbers, Mellons, Radishes, Colliflowers, &c. in the warmest Place of your Ground, defended from Winds as much may, by Pails, Walls, or Reed-fences, about six

even Foot high, of such a distance or capacity as the occasion requires; then you must raise your Bed about two or three Foot high, and about three or four over, of new horse dung, or at least, not above six, eight or ten Days old, treading it very hard down on the Top; and the better to keep up the sides, if there be occasion, place Boards, or any fine rich Mould about three or four Inches thick, and when the extreame ferment or heat of the Beds is over, which you may perceive at the end of five or six Days, by thrusting in your Find, then set out or sow your Seeds according to the Magnitude or Nature of them requires.

This done, erect some little forked Sticks four or five Inches above the Bed that may support the Frame of Boards which must be laid over, and then cover'd with straw, defend the Plants or Seeds from the Wet or Cold, only in a warm Day you may open your Covering an Hour before, and after Noon, and when they shoot up, till earth them up to keep the lower part warm, and when they are pretty well grown, and the Season enables them to bear the Weather, you may transplant them.

Watering; the proper Time; and what Plants, Herbs, &c. most require it; and in what Seasons.

Watering is one Thing exceeding necessary, and some Plants require it much more than others, or especially in dry Seasons they would be burnt up, they must be mended with Water on their first Removal, at whatsoever Season it be, and therefore not to be neglected, though early in the Spring, yet be cautious in Watering the Leafs of the young and tender Plants, rather confine it to the Earth about the Root, lest the Heat mildew and injure them.

When the Plants or Seeds are more hardy, yet you find the Nights very cold, water in the Forenoon, but when the Nights are warm, and the Weather Warm, let

it be done in the Evening after Sun-set, you may mix your Water with a little fine Mould, to take away the Harshness of it; if it be Spring-water, or be drawn from some cold Pit or Well, let it stand in the Sun in Tubs, heat and air well, but Pond or River-water is more soft and natural to Plants or Herbs; and the better to attend it, and render it more acceptable, you may infuse in it *Hedysium*, *Pidgeons*, or *Sheeps* dung, and it will better even your Plants. For Plants that are, or are to be large Cabbages, Colliflowers, Artichoaks, &c. you may let the Ground sink a little like the Indenting of an Oyster-shell, that the Winter may the more direct press to the Root, yet Excess of Watering is dangerous, for overabundance will be apt to wash the Vigitive fertile Soil out of the Ground about the Root of the Plant, and impoverish it.

And you had better water seldom, and do it thoroughly well, than often, and do it scanty, for if the Water comes not to the Bottom of the Root, that the Fibres may suck Moisture, it little avails.

If the Season or Ground be very dry, when you sow Seeds, sow them somewhat deeper, but water them not till they have been in the Ground several Days, and it is well settled about them.

When you transplant, water the Plant in Setting, but not superabundantly, lest it chill the Root or Ground too much.

Observe that the Water run not into Puddles, but be well and equally distributed with a Watering-pot, or other Vessel that has a Sievy Nose, and by that Means it will be sprinkled softly, not for forcing upon the Earth, but delating and gradually sinking into it to refresh the Plants, &c.

The several Sorts of Strawberries, the Manner of Setting, Transplanting, and Improving them.

Strawberries are very material to be produced, for the furnishing out of Banquets, and many other Things.

things, and of these there are divers Sorts worthy of a Gardener's Care.

The great sort thrive excellent well in new broken Beds, or in such Places as they have not before grown, especially on the Sides of mellow Banks, where the Force of the Sun is convenient to nourish them.

As for the ordinary red ones, you may furnish yourself with store of their Roots in new fallen Copfis, or in standing Woods, where Vacancies or Avenues lie open to the Sun.

The ordinary red and white Strawberries may be either planted in Beds, or the Sides of Banks, as your garden gives most conveniency, and will hold there for long Time, but the large ones must be kept stringed and removed every two or three Years, and they require not so much the Sun-beams as the other; they delight much in a sandy soil, and the best Plants are such as come of the strings, if well planted and ordered.

There are a sort of green Strawberries, tho' not of common use, and but in few Places to be found, and they lie on the Ground under the slender and tall Leaves, very green in Colour, and sweet in Taste.

There is yet another sort, a very excellent scarlet Colour, such as they call *New England*, and there abound in great Plenty; but here they will grow well, as has been proved in divers curious Gardens, delighting in a mellow fat soil somewhat sandy.

To preserve these several sorts over the Winter, that they may come earlier and prove better, cover them from the Frosts with a little Straw, Peashawm, or such like thicker; and if you would have Strawberries in Autumn, cut away the first Blossoms, and being hindered blowing in the Spring, they will blow anew much later, and bear in the latter Season.

To make Strawberries very large; when they have begun bearing, cut them to the Ground, keep their spires down, strew Cow-dung, or Pidgeon-dung on them, and water them after it.

T H E Gardener's Almanack :

O R,

Things proper to be done in
the *Kitchen Garden*, in the se
veral Months of the Year.

Aquarius ♒, or the Skinker.

J A N U A R Y,

*What is required to be done in the Kitchen
Garden this Month.*

THIS Month prepare Dung for your Garden; and the Dung of Pidgeons or Poultry is excellent for Asparagus and Strawberries, &c. when it has passed the first Heat.

Dress your sweet-herb Beds rather every second Year with new Mould, then Dung or over-strong or rank Soil dig Borders, set Beans and Pease; sow if you think convenient, for early Colliflowers; sow Lettice, Radishes, Charvil, and other more curious Salleting; and if you see it convenient, raise your hot Beds.

Set up Traps for Vermin among bulkous Roots, that will now be in Danger.

Pisces ♋, or the Fishes.

F E B R U A R Y,

Things proper to be done in the Kitchen-Garden this month.

THIS Month sow Beans, Pease, Rouncevals, Marigolds, Corn, Salleting, Radishes, Parsnips, Anniseeds, Garlick, Onions, Carrots: Plant forth your Cabbages, also Potatoes, which may be set in some Corner in the worst of your Ground; sow Parsley, Spinage, and hardy Potherbs that will endure the Weather. Still plant Colliflowers, to have them early; make a beginning of your hot Beds for choice Plants, as Cucumbers, Mellons, to be sowed in the Full of the Moon, but rely not altogether on them. Sow Asparagus, &c.

Things of the last Month are yet in Season; and indeed most Winter Roots and Plants continue the Winter-months, except spoiled by excessive Rains, melting of Snow-water, or violent Extremity of Frosts, which however rarely fall out in all Gardens, and may be prevented.

Aries ♈, or the Ram.

M A R C H,

Things necessary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden this Month.

THIS Month dung and trench well your Ground where it is required; and it is the most proper and chiefest season for raising hot Beds for Gourds, Mellons, Cucumbers, &c. which about the sixth, eighth, or tenth Day, will be in a good liking to receive the Seeds: prick them forth at a distance according to a true Method.

If you design them later, ten or twelve Days after the first begin again, and proceed to the like a third Time, ever remembring to keep your hot Beds, as much as may be from showers, the Dropping of Trees, or Eaves of Houses; for if the Heat be too violent, you may easily cool them, but not a^d Heat when once spent, without new making up again.

Slip and set Lavender, Sage, Thyme, Rosemary, and other lasting Herbs, Shrubs, &c.

Sow in the beginning of this Month, Endive, Leeks, Radish, Succory, Peets, Chard Beet, Parsnips, Skerrets, the latter in fresh Earth, that is rich and mellow; when pretty moist, place but one Root in a Hole, keeping a Foot distance between them.

You may now sow Sorrel, Parsley, Bugloss, Charvil, Borage, Sallery, Small-age, Alexander, &c. and several of these will continue many Years without renewing, and most of them may be blanched by earthing up, and Jay-ing on Litter over them.

Sow like Onions, Garlick, Orach, Purslain, Turnips (to have early) Monthly, Pease, &c. Transplant Beets

Ghard

Chard, sowed in *August*, and the Chards will be very large.

Sow Cresses, Fennel, Marjorum, Carrots, Cabbages, Basil, &c. But whatever of these sorts you plant or sow, be not very hasty in Watering them, nor too much, by reason it will close and harden the Ground; therefore in Watering, do it not with too great a stream, but rather labour to imitate the Fall of moderate showers.

About the middle of this Month dress up and string the *Strawberry-beds*, uncover *Asparagus*, loosning and spreading the Mould about them, the better to give them ease in penetrating: And now you may transplant their Roots to furnish new Beds.

Stake and bind up your weakest Herbs and Plants against the Violence of Winds that usually happen in this Month. Sow *Lapins*, and such seeds as the Spring requires to bring forward, and keep all Weeds down as low as may be; see to the Repairing the Banks or Borders in Alleys or Walks, and secure your seeds newly sown, from Birds or Insects.

Taurus ♂, or the Bull.

A P R I L,

Things necessary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden this Month.

THis Month, about the beginning, sow sweet Marjorum, Hyssop, Thyme, Scurvy Grass, Basil, Winter-chervil, and indeed all tender seeds that are desirous of hot Beds. All sweet Herbs require to be stirred up and new moulded, that they may then well take fresh Root.

Sow Purslane, Colliflowers, Lettice, Radish, and the like: You may sow Carrots and Radish together in one Bed,

Bed, but so, that one may be drawn before the other is much advanced; also Lettice, Purslane, Parsnip, and Carrots on the Ground, where the Plat is small; then you must consider to take each in its proper Season, so that one may not incumber the other; tho' it wou'd be more advantageous to change the Ground for Parsnips and Carrots now and then.

Plant Artichoak slips, sow Turnips to have them early, and set French-beans.

As yet you may slip Lavender, Sage, Penniroyal, Rosemary, &c. and the more you clip them, the better they will thrive, and continue the longer without Transplanting, especially Sage so served in Spring and Autumn.

To have very good Salleting all the Year, plant Purslane, Lettice, Radish, &c. in Summer, on very rich Ground, and in Winter and Spring in hot Beds well covered; and as soon as their Leaves open to the breadth of your Thumb-nail, draw them up by the Roots, and so continue sowing them Monthly.

About the middle of the Month you may make a Beginning to plant forth Mellons, also Cucumbers; and this you may continue to the end of the Month. After a warm spring or summer showers look for Snails and Worms, and, as well as may be, clear your Garden of them. Set *Lupins*, carpet Walks, and ply Weeding, and speedily take way, hoe, or pull up; lest the Weeds, &c. take Root again and prove injurious to the Ground: for by the Cleanness of a Garden from Weeds and all such like destructive Incumbrances, not only the Industry and Proficiency of the Gardener is proved even to such as make but Visits, but also great Commodities arise thereby; for a Garden once well cleared in the Spring, saves much Labour in Summer.

Gemini π , or the Twins.

M A Y,

Things proper to be done in the Kitchen-Garden this month.

THis Month sow Marjorum, Thyme, and other hot and Aromatick-herbs, and such as are the most tender : Sow Purslane, Lettice, to have them large-sized and cabbaged, painted Beans, &c.

Now take care of your Mellons; and towards the end of this Month give over to cover them any longer on Ridges with Mattrasses or straw, &c. continue Weeding, and suffer not any to remain and run to seed, that by the scattering of it the Garden may be the more incumbered to your Prejudice and Labour, that might have been saved at once.

You may also now 'sift fine cooling Mould about the Roots of your hot Plants and Herbs, which will greatly refresh them, but so that it may not be strewed on the Leaves to hinder their growth by soiling them when showers fall, or in your Watering.

As for Watering, as I have said, do it at the Root, some distance, that it may leisurely soak in round about to the Fibres, &c.

Cancer

Cancer ♋, or the Crab.

J U N E,

*Things to be done in the Kitchen-Garden
this Month.*

SOW Charvil, Radish, Lettice, and the like, and other Things for young and tender Salleting. Gather such sweet-herbs as you intend to dry and keep for your several uses, which may be done for the whole Year by laying them not too thin, but upon moderate heaps, which you may move and turn till they are tollerably dry, but not Brittle; and this is to be done with much Expedition as may be; and for their keeping the natural Colour, it will be well done in the shade, however a little of the Sun is proper, to prevent their being musty. Now Mellons and Strawberries are in season, and some other cooling Things, Nature prudently providing such for the refreshing Mankind, and the kindly preservation of Health in hot Season, while the hotter come seasonably in the colder Months.

Leo ♌, or the Lyon.

J U L Y,

*Things proper to be done in the Kitchen-
Garden this Month.*

THE beginning of this Month sow Lettice, Radish, &c. for young and tender Salleting; also latter Pease,

that they may be ripe in *October* : Let Herbs designed for it run to Seed, and carefully save it for a new supply.

Long-sided Cabbages planted in *May* may now be removed, and cut away all rotten and putrified Leaves from them, and be yet diligent in the Weeding and cleansing part of your Garden, hoeing up the Weeds soon as they begin to appear above Ground; and by this means a great riddance may be made in a little Time, than in a longer when they grow up Root-deep, and prove more cumbersome to the Ground: Destroy Worms and other Insects, by sprinkling hot Ashes in the places they most frequent, and it will utterly destroy such as are touched by it when a little Rain descends on it: It is also a great Enemy to the Weeds, tho' Grass is improved by it, and it proves an excellent Manure for that purpose; but lay not on too much in hot Weather, unless much Rain falls to dissolve it and moistens the Earth; which means it may leisurely soak in and disperse itself.

Virgo π , or the Virgin-Sign.

AUGUST,

Things proper to be done in the Kitchen Garden this month.

THIS Month sow Radishes, particularly the black ones, to prevent going to Seed, pale tender Cabbages, Colliflowers, for Winter Plants, Lettice, Carrots, Corn, Sallet, Marigold, Spinage, Turnips, Onions, Parsnips, Angela, curled Endive, Scurvy-grass, &c.

To prevent Plants running up too hastily to Seed, draw the Root a little out of the Ground, lay them flaunting, and cover them again with fresh Mould, and by that means it will be prevented.

To

To secure Colliflowers to bear good Heads that are not to overspread, or upon Flowers before their Heads can be quite perfected, take them out of the Ground and bury them in some cold place, as a Cellar, and bury the Root and stalk to the very Head, and so without being exposed to the very Sun, they will harden and bear fine Heads.

Now take up your Onions that are well grown, as also Garlick, transplant the Lettice you design shall continue for the Winter.

Gather seeds and clip such Herbs as you design shall continue well in the Winter before the Full of the Moon.

And towards the latter end of this Month sow Parsneps, Chard-beet, Charvil, and such like Herbs for use, taking the Mould finely over them, and laying the Ground smooth and even, yet so well covered that the Birds cannot see them to destroy them; and if Showers fall and wash them out of the Ground, cover them again in the same manner.

Libra \simeq , or the Ballance.

S E P T E M B E R,

Things proper to be done in the Kitchen Garden this month.

SOW Skirrets, Lettice, Spinage, Radishes, Parsneps &c. Cabbages, Colliflowers, Onions, Anniseeds, Scurvey-grass, &c.

It is now proper to transplant Asparagus-roots and Artichoaks.

Sow Herbs for Winter-store, as also Roots get Strawberry plants out of the Copices, or Woods, and plant them in your Garden a bout a Foot asunder.

Toward

Towards the end of the Month, earth up the Sallads, Herbs, and Winter-plants, set forth such Cabbage and Colliflower-plants as were sowed in *August*, prepare Compost to be used in trenching and preparing, and lay your ground well for the approaching Winter, where it is disencumbered, as the occasion requires it, and if the cold season hastily advances, get warm covering for your tender Herbs, either to preserve them well all the Winter, or till such Time as you shall have occasion to spend them.

Scorpio m, or the Scorpion.

O C T O B E R,

Things proper to be done in the Kitchen-Garden this month.

THIS Month, that it may lie for Winter-mellowing, trench the Ground.

Sow *Genova-Lettice*, which will with a little care continue for good *Sallading*, all the Winter with Glass-bells and straw over them in the hard Frost or Cold, but touch them not presently after a Thaw, lest you break or crack the Glasses.

This Month you may sow Radishes, clear the Alley of all Leafs that have fallen, lest they corrupt and produce, or at least shelter Vermin to annoy your Plants and seeds, and 'foul your Garden with their Excrements. Prepare covering for tender Herbs and Plants, and be diligent in rectifying what is amiss in every part that your Garden may not only be pleasant and delightful to the Eye, but profitable in encrease, by being disencumbered of offensive Things.

Sagittarius

The Art and Mystery of Gardening,
Sagittarius ♐, or the Archer

NOVEMBER,

*Things proper to be done in the Kitchen-
Garden this month.*

THIS Month Trench, fit to prepare your Garden Ground for Artichokes, carry Compost out of your Mellon-ground, or mingle it by often turning with good Earth, so lay it in Ridges prepared for your Business in the Spring.

Always note to sow moderate dry, and plant moist but what you sow cover not too thick with Earth, and there are many seeds you cannot sow too shallow, so that they are covered sufficiently to preserve them from the Birds destroying them.

Set and sow early Beans and Pease, which you may continue till *Shrovetide*.

Cut off the Tops of Asparagus, cover the Roots with Dung, or make Beds that they may be prepared for the Spring planting.

Take up Paratoes a sufficiency for the Winter-spend-
ing, and if they have been of any continuance, tho' you search narrowly, a sufficiency will escape to repair the Stock.

Lay up your Winter-store of Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, Cabbages, &c. as also seeds.

Capricorn

Capricorn ♊, or the Goat.

D E C E M B E R,

*Things proper to be done in the Kitchen-
Garden this month.*

SOW for early Beans and Pease if a prospect of violent Frosts are not in view.

This Month is proper to Trench your Garden ground, and dung it well, set Traps to destroy Vermin, and lay stable-litter over such Herbs or Plants, as can least endure the Cold; and what things are requisite to cover them now, for either the Frosts are begun, or very near approaching, no Winter passing without more or less force of them, which leave their marks and scars on most Herbs and Plants, making them drop and languish for want of refreshing Heat to comfort them.

How to know particular Flowers that will alter for the best.

EXperience tell us that those Flowers which differ in Number of Leafs, in colours and shape, their seeds will produce Flowers much different from the ordinary Flowers, tho' but a Year or two before produced all of one Flower; nay, a particular Flower among many others of one Plant will bring more double ones than so others that are not qualified in the same Nature.

As for Example, the Stock-gilliflower that have five Leaves or more, or six, or seven, the seeds of such a particular Flower will produce more double ones than those Plants that bring forth but four Leafs, quantity for quantity of Seed, and in this it is shown more than in others; for there being in the middle of it no thrum as in many others.

others, it will bring forth a fine double Flower, which when it hath attained to, then it is to come to the bounds of Nature, for it never bears Seed more, but by endeavouring blows itself to death.

The same Rule may be observed by the curious Florist in several other Flowers that are free from any thum in the middle, as Auriculas, Zeal flowers, Primroses, Campions, and the like.

When in such Flowers you find one Leaf more than their usual Number, then conclude Nature has prepared for alteration; these Flowers will likewise bear seed when double, as the Gilliflower, African, &c. and sowing the seed of these double seeds, they will bring you more and better Flowers a hundred to one than the single ones; and in pursuing, the seeds of such will be accommodated with sundry Varieties, but chiefly tinged with the colour of the Mother Plant, and some of these will proceed as it were beyond the limits of Nature, and then they will have pods in the middle, or break, and never more be capable of seeding.

July-flowers have likewise their signal, which will and which will not bear seed. Those that will do it, if the Weather or other accidents hinder not, have their Horns placed in the middle of the Flowers; it is also to be observed in the marking of Flowers that the seeds of those that are striped will bring more striped ones, and some of different colours and stripes, their seeds being alike.

Choice Directions for sowing of seed and setting, &c.

IN sowing of Flower-seed great care must be taken, at least in setting where you intend your Flowers shall thrive.

Observe then that the Ground bear the best proportion that may be to the places, or the particular Mineral vein or quality, of the places where, in other Parts, such plants were wont to grow; take care therefore not to set Mountainous plants in moist and low Grounds.

As for Bog-plants, when they are transplanted into a Garden, let it be in a natural or artificial Bog, or near some Water, by which there is great improvement of all sorts of Flags, and particularly Calamus Aromaticus, or the Spice scented Reed.

You may make an Artificial Bog by digging a Hole in any stiff Clay, or there may be Clay brought if the ground afford it not, to bind the Hole or pit, in the floor or Bottom, and so thick on the sides, that the water cannot soak thro', and fill this with Water, then put Earth of the Nature of that where they grew, but somewhat richer, and tempering it with the Water, make your Bog to a proportionable moisture of that from whence they were taken, and planting them therein, they will thrive and flourish more than in their Native soil.

Things convenient to be considered in the Manner of Laying, &c.

CUT the Things you intend to lay in its proper season, after the Manner as is usual in cutting *July-flowers*, and laying them, unless in some Plants that take any way like the Vine, and it is so much the more convenient in Roses, and many Wood-layers, that with an Awl you pierce the stock at the Place laid, as it is done by circumposition, *viz.* the Mould to be born up to the Bough, which is to be taken off, and then before the sap rises in *February*, or the beginning of *March*, it is most properly to be done.

During the Time of drought, frequently water your Layers, that is, every Day, or they will not come to take Regular Roots, but rather a Knob or Button full of fresh sap upon the Tongue of the Cut in the Branch so laid down; yet these Branches cut off, by their well watering in the Summer have grown pretty well in their Transplantation.

The seasons most proper for this Business, are in the beginning of the spring, or the declining of the great summer-heat, for in those seasons they more freely enjoy moisture proper for the producing Roots, and are respited from excessive heat and cold.

Artificial Sets, how to make them.

TO do this, bare the Roots of Plants of woody substance, and make a cut in the like manner of that which is made in layings from the plants; and into the cleft put a stone or little plug of Wood to keep it open, that gaping, the part cut may turn upwards; then with light Mould cover the Root three Inches, and the list so lifted up will sprout into Branches, being nourished by the Root of the old Tree; and when the Branches are grown, cut off this plant with its Roots, and it will go and thrive of itself very well; and if possibly you can leave an eye on the lip of the Root, which after Incision you lift up, and the Branches will the more speedily issue out of the Root so cut, which Method is properly called the starting a Root.

To make off-sets of Bulbous-roots, with your Nail cut it lightly on the bottom in the crown of your Root, whence spring the Fibers, and as a healer to the wound, sprinkle some dry dust upon it, and so many wounds as you make, *Ferrarius* affirms, in so many Off-sets will the Genital virtue dispose itself, but this has not been frequently Experimented.

To change the Colour of Flowers when in Blossom, &c.

BURN Brimstone under Roses, and it will turn the Lips, and the greatest part of the fouldings, while the the smoke of Tobacco will make it a red Rose turn blewish or purple. Vitriol sprinkled or streaked on any Flower that is purple, will turn it to deep scarlet, but this will not long continue, for the Leafs of the growing Flower the next Day will wither.

er Flowers, you must secure from great Frosts and
; likewise the Carnations, or such Seeds as run the
ard of being washed out of the Ground, or by ex-
m Frosts chilled or over-frozen; and in this case,
ere the snow lies too heavy on them, strike it off and
ver them, lest they burst and are spoiled; except on
Beds, and then there is no danger of them.

About the end of the Month put Mould about the
ots of the Arunculas that have been uncovered by
ost, and where your choicest are set in Pots, fill up
Chinks with warm Mould, and so you need not House
m, because they will endure the Weather.

Flowers blowing and continuing.

Razcoe Tulips; Winter Aconite; some sorts of Ane-
monies; black Helebores; Winter Cyclamen; Orien-
Jacinthis; Brumal; Hyacinth; Levantian; Narciss-
; Laurustians; Primroses; Mazareno.

However, *Note*, That these Fruits and Flowers are more
ow or hasty according to the Heat or Coldness of the
st, as qualified by Accident or Nature, Situation, &c.
that all monthly Flowers are to be understood to
continue from their first appearing to their decay.

Pisces ♊, or the Fishes.

F E B R U A R Y,

*Things proper to be done in the Flower-
Garden this month.*

AS the Weather is seasonable, air your housed Carna-
tions, particularly in moderate showers, or warm
G days,

Days, and set them in again at Nights if nipping Winds or Frosts threaten them, and so you may do by all Flowers that are not very tender: as in this Month, except extreame Cold prevent it, divers will be, as I term it, in prime.

Flowers blowing or continuing.

Single Anemonies, Winter Aconite, Hyacinthus, Scilla, some double Anemonies, Tulips, Præcox, Persian Iris, Lucoium Bulbosum, Deus Caninus, Hellebore, Vertrall Crocus, single Hepatica, Vernal Camellia, red and white, early Daffodillies, the single white Arnithogals, Muzereno, the large leaved yellow Violets, and some others.

Aries γ , or the Ram.

M A R C H,

Things proper to be done in the Flower Garden this Month.

THis Month place stakes, and bind up your winter Flowers, to prevent the violent Winds injuring them.

Sow Pinks, Plant-box, and the like; sow Carnations and Sweet-Williams, from the middle to the End of the Month; Alternus, most Perennial Greens, Phillerea, and the like; or these may be done later in the Month, towards the End, as the Season happens warmer or colder.

Sow in Pots or Cases with fine mellow Earth, Annual seeds, let the Earth be a little loamy, and what you sowed in September in the Shade, sprinkling

Water on them. Plant latter Anemony-roots successively in Parts of the Countries that are warm. Transplant Ranunculus and Fibrous Roots about the middle of the Month, as Primroses, Turboses, Cammomile, Auriculas, Gentianella, Matriaria, Helebores, and other Summer-flowers. This is also a proper Time to set Leucosium, and towards the end of the Month slip Wall-flowers, or Keris, Cannolius, Lupius, Ordinary or Spanish Jessamine.

About the middle or latter End of this Month sow Summer-flowers on hot Beds, especially such as are the natural growth of hot Countries, for they require much heat till the natural Earth be warm enough to supply them by the heat of the Sun, perfecting their Seed, and bringing them to a proportionable Stature; and when the Amaranthus is grown pretty high, remove it into another Bed, and so you may order African and sensitive Plants, particularly these ever keep under Glasses.

About the concluding of this Month, set in the shade Auriculas Plants or Seedlings, such as being choice you have reserved in Pots. Carnation-seedlings may be transplanted; also give Earth to the Layers that is fresh and proper for them, placing them about a Week in the shade, then cut off all the infected or drooping Leafs, and the choice ones may now have their Cover removed.

The parting Frost and cold Winds are now prejudicial to your choice Tulips, and therefore cover them with Mats, or other convenient shelter, and take the Care of the most esteemed Anemonies, Chema-Iris, Auricula's, early Cyclamen, Brunal Jacinths, &c.

Sow Balsamum-mas, Balsamine Doctils, Indian Phacelia, Lentiscus, Datura, Porr um-Amoris, Flos Africana, Cana Indicum, Casicum Indicum, Flos Passionis, Amaranthus, and the like. These require hot Beds till a warmer Season, yet Nostratum Indicum, Volabulis, American Marigolds, &c. may tollerably well subsist on cold Beds, tho' not so forward. Your shown Cuprus tops, requiring to be wrapped about with Wisps of Straw, Hay, or

the hark, if the easterly Winds continue sharp, and with Peashawm, or dry straw, your Evergreens that Seedlings, such as Pines, Bays, Phillyria, Fir, Cypress, till two or three Years be gone over them in the Nursery, and are large enough to transplant, lest the sharp Winds dry them up and spoil them.

This you may do any Time in the Winter where extremity requires it, but in fair and warm Weather, or remissions from Cold you may uncover them, the sharp Winds more harming than the Frost or snow.

About the end of the Month, with a moderate cessation of the continuing sharp Winds, or fall of the Frost you may uncover your choicer Plants; but in the sharp Winds neither sow nor transplant, lest by their drying and withering, they frustrate your Expectation.

In the Full of the Moon sow stock Gilliflower so that they may produce double Flowers; and tho' some think they can make this doubling by Art, by using succation, Magnomism or Medicines, yet they will find themselves mistaken; or especially it is with great Certainty done by removing, transplanting, enriching the Mold, strewing and hardening the Ground, and for Variation and Change, taking from the Root the Nourishment.

Now let Lentiscus, Oranges, Lemmons, Dates, Amomums, Aloes, and the like, less enduring Plants and Trees in the Portico.

Flowers blowing or continuing.

Arbor Indæ; Præcoce Tulips; Rubus Adornatus; Crown Imperial; Spring Cyclamen; Anemone; Winter Aconite; black and white Helebores; Crocus Bellis; single and double Hepaticæ; Chama-iris; Leucoion Eritillaria; Violets; Prim-roses; Puberosus-iris; Hyrmodictilis; Persian-iris; Dutch Mezereon; Dutch yellow Violets. The great white Ornithogalum; Daphne Caninus; Chelidonium; the double Flower'd small Spanish Trumpets; or Jaquills; Hyacinth; Zebain; Eranthis; Oriental Jaquills; Great Chalcion; and such like Attendants on the Spring.

Taurus ♉, or the Bull.

A P R I L,

things necessary to be done in the Flower-Garden, this Month.

In the beginning of this Month sow Digitalis, double Marigolds, Desfum, Cyanus; of the various Sorts, Pen Pansy, Tufts, Macipula, Holiocks, Scorpoides, Medica, Scous, Belvider, Collumbines, which every four or five days renew to prevent Loss and Decay.

Now continue new and fresh Hot-beds to accommodate such Plants, as without them will want their perfecting till the Earth has contracted a sufficient Warmth to receive them Abroad; and those Fibrous Roots as the last which were not transplanted, now transplant them, as Roses; Violets; Heptica; Matricaria, &c. and the single Auriculas set in the shade.

Now Carnations, Pinks, &c. cleanse and trim up the Roots from dead and rotten Leafs; sow sweet Willi- after Rain, that they may Flower the following Year; Lucorum in the Full of the Moon, and set Lupins.

Part the Off-sets from the Indian Tuberuses, but beware to break not their Phangs, and these Off-sets in due time will produce Flowers; set them in Pots of Natural Earth, not such as is forced with a Layer of rich Earth, underneath to succour the Fibres, but not touch the Bulb-Roots; set the Pots in Hot-Beds, and water not the Plants till they begin to spring, and set them under a glass wall, and in dry Weather water them much, and in August they will produce curious Flowers.

In this manner order the Garnsey-lilly, or Narcissus of Japan; Sea-sand mingled with the Mould, wonderful prosper them, especially near the Surface, and order the Protuberant: Fangs of the Yuca in like manner as the Tuberoses.

About the middle of the Month you may expose or set out your Elos Cordinalis, slip and set Marums Ranunculas; water Anemonies and such Plants as are in Cases or Pots, as the Dryness of the Season requires it.

Prune or orderly regulate Anemonies, Gilliflowers, Carnations, or the like, where they stand too thick, or are subject to mat together, and so being thinned they will produce the fairer Flowers.

Protect your Ranunculas; Pennash; Tulips; Auriculas; Anemonies; from storms of violent Rain, Hail, or the too scarching Beams of the Sun, by covering them with Mats supported with Hoops, or bent Wands, Careful likewise.

Bring forth your choice and tender Shrubs in a fair Day, but the Orange-trees may be continued housed till the next Month, and when you water them, let it be done with Rain or Pond-water luke-warm, but not too much at a time.

Flowers blowing or continuing.

Ranunculas of Tripoly; white Violets; Anemonies; Auricula Ursi; Caprifolium; Crown Imperial; Caprifolium Gentianella; Deus Caninus; Bell-flowers; Trillaria; Double Hepticas; Starry Jacinth; Florence Iris; Double Daisies; white and tufted Double Narcissus; Chamæ-Iris; Cowslips; Primroses; Pulsatilla; Ladies smock; Tulips; Medias; Radix; Cava Geranium, Peritaria; Lurea; Caltha; Palustries; Persian Lillies; Lurea; Caltha; Palustries; Persian Lillies; Lucoicum, Peronies; Muscaria Reversed; Double Jonquills; Persian Jessamine; Acanthus; and some others.

Gemini II, or the Twins.

M A Y,

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden this month.

Take your Carnations and Gilliflowers about this Season when the Sun has passed the Meridian, and at the Full Moon plant in Beds your Stock-gilliflowers, transplant forth Aramanthus, and water Ranunculus, so Anemum, or set it; gather such Anemony-seeds as you find to be ripe, and preserve it for a new supply, keep it dry to preserve it from moulding or mustying; cut the stalks of those Bulbous Flowers that you find dry.

About the latter End of this Month take such Tulips as have their stalks dried, covering the Roots you find bare, to prevent their being scorched by the heat of the Sun, or drenched up with sudden Showers, and if any of these Roots are taken up be Cankered, the best remedy is speedily to replant them in fresh Mould.

Flowers blowing or continuing, &c.

Anuncula's of all Kinds; the latter set Anemonies; Anapodophylon; Chama-iris; Blattaria; Cirisus; Ranunculus; Heleborine; Cyclamen; Augustifolius; Cyanus; Yellow Lillies; Aspodel; Froxinella; Gullumbines; Bulbous-iris; Digitalis; Geranium; Horminum Cariticum; Gladiolus; Double Coryleden; Caltha Plaustris; Tulips of various sorts and Colours, Jacca Lychnis, Double Bellis, White and red Mistlefolium Luteum, Phalangium, Orclis, Spanish Pinks, Lillium Convallium, Rosa, common Guil-

der, Cinamon and Centifol. &c. Cherrybay ; Oleaster ; Thellium Hisperis ; Cowslips ; Anterrhinum Sedums ; Siringa's ; Veronica, single and double ; Musk Violets ; Valerian ; Stock Gilliflowers ; Ladies-slipper ; Chalcedon Star-flowers ; Ordinary Crowfoot ; Red Martagon Campanellas ; white and blue Bugloss ; Homer's ; Mah Persian Lillies ; Bee-flower ; Purple ; Thalictrum ; Paris Lucoium ; Bulbosum Secorinum ; Syfimbrium, single and double ; Sambucus Peonies ; Sea Narcissus ; and some others.

Cancer ☉, or the Crab.

J U N E,

Things to be done in the Flower-Garden this Month.

THis Month gather such ripe Flower-seeds as are valuable, and proper to be saved, as Narcissus, Anemunculas, Oriental Jacinth, &c. preserving them dry in shade your Carnations from the Afternoon's Sun ; transplant Autumnal Cyclamen, you design to change for a place more advantageous ; take up Iris Chalcedon. Now you may make a beginning to lay Gilliflowers, also take up the best Sort of Ranunculas and Anemonies after moderate showers of Rain, the stalks dry and withered, and the roots in a good Temper.

Take up the Bulbs of Tulips, cover those presently that lie naked on the Beds, or transplant them to a cooler soil ; water dry or parched Beds, as also the pots of Japan Narcissus ; prevent some Scabious from running to seed, which now may be done by removing them, and so the following Year they will produce very good Flowers.

Take up the Roots of such Flowers and plants as will endure

are not to be out of the Ground, and immediately replant them in fresh soil, as Oriental Jacinth; Cyamen; Frittilaria; Iris-crown; Imperial; Deus Canis; Muscaris; Bulbous Jacinths, &c.

Flowers blowing or continuing, &c.

Double Poppies; Phalangium; Allobrogicum; Amaranthus; Asphodell; Hedisarum; Giadiolus; Clavensis Panonica; Blataria Millafolium; yellow and white Martagon; Red and white Gentian; Helebores Niliv; Astrea Atticus; Bulbous-iris; Hedisarum; early Turk-heel; Genistia of Spain; Pinks Orinthogalum; Mount Lilies white and red; with some others.

Leo ♌, or the Lyon.

J U L Y,

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden this Month.

Tip stocks the beginning of this Month, with other Lignous plants and flowers; lay Carnations and Gilflowers, not suffering to remain above two or three spinners for the Flowers. Take away the superfluous Buds, support those that remain with stays against the Wind; destroy Earwigs, and other Insects that annoy them. Layers, in a good light loamy Earth, will take Root six Weeks; set as many of them as may conveniently be in a pot, to save room; in Winter let not too much water come at them; if it prove too wet, lay the pots sideways, and shade those that blow from the Heat of the Sun in the Afternoons.

G s

Take

Take up early Cyclamen, Bulbs and Tulips, which you may immediately plant, or if Conveniency permit not, you may do it any time; within a Month after trim them and cut off the Fibres, spreading in an early Place very dry, but do not separate the off-sets of Tulips, and the like, till the principal Bulbs be fully dry.

Gather seeded Tulips, and permit the seeds to continue in the Pods, also the seed of early Cyclamen, and immediately sow it pots or cases.

Remove Crocus that are seedlings of the last September, giving them wide Intervails till they come to Perfection.

Take up some sorts of Aurunculas, Persian-iris, Crocus, Crown Imperial, Fretillaria and Colchicums, plant the Iris, and the two last as soon as you have taken them up, if you have conveniency, else in August or September, may do tollerably well; or you may defer their taking up till then, and replant Colchicums, remove *Deu Canius*, &c.

Sift your Beds from the Off-sets of Tulips, toward the latter end of this Month; also for Bulbous-root Ranunculas, Anemonies, and the like, which will prepare them for setting or plunging, such Things as are in your Pots, and require to be set in the naked Earth till the next Season; some sort of Anemonies may now be sowed in Ground that is temperately moist; cut away the withered stalks that incumber the roots of your Flowers, covering the bared Roots with fresh Earth. To destroy Worms and other Insects, strew Pot ashes on your Grass plat, and Carpet-walks; and to the same end water your Gravel-walks with Water wherein Tobacco-stalks have been boiled.

Flowers blowing this Month or continuing.

A Spodes Amaranthus, Phalangium Delphium, Veronica Odoriferous, and Purple Sultan, Connalusus, Volabilla Thlapse Criticum, Geranium, Triste, Fraxenela, Hedisaurnum Corn-flower, Alkengi, Double and White Jacca, Scorpionella, Grass, Monthly Rose, Jacinths, and some others. Vir

Virgo ♍, or the Virgin-Sign.

AUGUST,

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden this month.

THis Month take up Bulbous, Iris, sow the Seeds of them, as also of Collumbines, Candy-Tufts, Mark-heels, Holyocks, Iron-coloured Fox Gloves, and other Plants that have strength to endure the approaching season.

Plant some Anemony-roots for Winter flowers; take up the last Years seedlings, transplant them for Bearers, also Autumnal Crocus, Deus Caninus, and Colchicum's.

Sow Oriental Jacinths, Narcissus, and replant such roots as will not well abide out of the Earth, as Higanths, Deus Caninus, Lillies, Martagon, Fretarilla, &c.

As yet you may slip Gilliflowers, and take up Bulbous-roots: As your Alaternus seed grows black and ripe, gather it daily, spread it to sweat, and put it up dry for use; water Balsamin-farm; and other seeds that you find ripe, may now be gathered, especially from Struchs.

About the middle of this Month, divide the large old roots of Auricula's, and transplant them in a light moist Earth, Loamy or Sandy, yet fertile, and in the shade; you may now likewise sow the seed of them, also Anemony-seed toward the latter end of this Month. That of Ranunculus, &c. place them in light Mould in Cases moderately covered with Earth, frequently refresh them, and keep them in the shade. Likewise Hepatica, Iris, Fraxinella, Jacinths, Cyclamen, Primroses, Tulips, Martagon, Virginellaria, and the like; tho' some of these from the seed,

Seed, Flower not in four or five Years, as the Tulip, unless set so shallow that it cannot sink deep into the Ground; however take care not to disturb their Beds, weed them well, and shade them till the great Heats are past, lest too much Dryness spoil the seed; but as for Primroses and Hepatica there need not be so much care taken of them.

Flowers blowing this Month or lasting, &c.

A Nagasis; Nigella; Luchnis; yellow Millefolium; Lucoion; monthly Rose; Thalspi Creticum; Cyclamen; Vernum; yellow Mountain; Hearts ease; Colchicum; Autumnal Hyacinth; Starworth; Holiocks; Elicclerioson; Eringium planum; French Marigolds; Dashes; Pansies; Lark-heels; Catchfly; Lobells; and some other.

Libra ♎ , or the Ballance.

S E P T E M B E R,

Things proper to be done in the Flower-Garden this month.

THIS Month plant a few of the various sorts of Anemonies, to be the earlier, in naturally rich or improved Earth, particularly the Latifol, do it when the first Rains are over.

And now very properly you may sow Auricula-seeds, placing the Cases in the Sun till April following. You may also plant some Tulips, Colchicum, Daffodils, &c. Likewise Fibrous plants, such as Primroses, Violets, Matricaria, Capillaries, Commomile, Helebore, Hepatica, and the like; also transplant Cyclamen and Chalcedon.

If you think fit, you may now sow Phillerea, Alaternus.

or you may do it, in the Spring. Likewise Tulips, Pinks, Delphinium, Nigella, Poppey, Candy Tufts, Crown Imperial, and all Annuals that are not impaired by the Frost in General.

Sow the seeds of Primroses, and transplant seedlings of *Primula*; and early this Month plant *Lychnis-flips*; and your Tuberoses from the wet in this Season, and preserve the Roots out of the Pot in Sand, or wrapped in paper, place them in dry Boxes near the Chimney.

Tie Autumnal-flowers and plants to sticks, that may secure them from breaking in violent Winds.

Take off Gilliflowers Layers with Earth, and place them in shaded Borders or pots: You may now raise sowing of seeds, and such Flowers or plants as will not prosper if housed, set in pots in the Ground three or four Inches lower than the surface of Beds you plunge them in, expose them as much as may be to the South; cover them with Glass-bells; but in warm Showers, or when the Sun shines pretty warm, you may uncover them, and give them Air, and so you may preserve the most precious Flowers, as *Cistus*, *Marum-syriacum*, *Geranium*, *Noctolens*, Seedlings, *Arbutus*, *Accacia Aegyptica*, *Anemonies*, *Ranuncula's*, &c. and order them till April. Guard you *Marum-syriacum* from Furzes or Bushes, from the Cats, for if they come at it, they will eat and destroy it.

Flowers blowing this Month or continuing, &c.

A *Nagalis of Portugal*, *Armaranthus*, *Clamatis*, Autumnal *Cyclamen*, *Lynaria*, *Cretica*, *Limonium*, Indian *Ellies*, *Narcissus*, *Chrysanthemum*, Stock-gilliflowers, *Linum* flowers, *Spinosum*, *Indicum*, Persian, Autumnal, *Narcissus*, *Pomum Aurium*, *Amoris Nasturtium*, Indian *Gentianella*, Annual, *Tuberas*, Indian *Jacinths*, yellow *Millefolium*, *Virginian Phalangium*, and some others.

Scorpio

Scorpio m, or the Scorpion.

OCTOBER,

Things proper to be done in the Flower Garden this month.

THIS Month House Turboses, Narcissus, and keep dry till April; sow seeds as in September; as you plant Anemones, particularly the Tenusfolios in fresh sandy Earth, likewise set Ranunculus taken from under the Turf, but let the Bottom of the Bed be rich Mould so that the Fibres of the Root may reach it, but not the main Roots, which only cover with Natural Earth about two Inches deep, and preserve them from the Frost with straw or Mats, but in the warm Times of the Day give them the free Air. Now plant Vernal Crocus, and Ranunculus of Tripoly, remove Hollocks about this Time you may plant choice Tulips, and they will be sufficiently forward, as also secured from Dangers: mix Natural Earth, somewhat impoverished, with fine sand, and plant them in it, tho' at the Bottom, within the reach of the Fibres, you must place rich Earth.

Now beware your Carnations be not injured by the Wet, therefore in Excess of Rain, cover them, so that the Air may however come at them, or lay them on the sides, and with fresh Mould trim them up; you may now without Danger bury all sorts of Fulbous Roots, as likewise Iris.

Sow Phillirea and Alaternus seeds; mow Carpet Walks, beat and rowl them, as also Cammömile-beds, and make an end of your last Weeding, cleanse your Walks and Alleys from fallen Leafs, which corrupting will produce Vermia.

Flowers blowing or continuing this Month, &c.

Ymonium, Lychnis, Amaranthus, three coloured
 Asper Articus, Heliotrops, Tuberos, Jacinths, Mar-
 cel of Peru, Autumnal Narcissus, Gilliflowers, Virgin
 Malangium, Pomum Amoris, and Æthiop-Garanium
 Criste, Aleppo Narcissus, Pansies, Spherical Narcissus,
 Cyclamen, Saffron, Claments, and some others.

Sagittarius ♄, or the Archer

NOVEMBER,

*Things proper to be done in the Flower-
 Garden this month.*

Over the Ranuncula's that are coming up, prepare
 rich Earth made so with about half Dung, sift on
 some sandy light Mould and Earth gotten out of hol-
 low or doated Willow-trees, put it in Cases or Pots in
 the Sun, and sow in it Auricula-seeds.

If the Weather be open and seasonable, plant the fair-
 est Sort of Tulips in Earth not over rich, and let them
 be under shelter about the middle of the Month; House
 your tender Plants and Flowers, also set the choicest
 Carnation under a Pent-house, or some such like shelter
 under a South Wall, and in sharp Weather put a cover-
 ing over them, but not so close as to exclude the Bene-
 fit of the Air; and for shelter of your Seedlings and choice
 Plants, prepare Matresses, Pots, Cases, and Boxes, plant Fi-
 berous Roots, also Althea-furax, Roses, Cytisus, Cyringas,
 Anemones, and the like; cleanse and sweet the Walks, &c.

Flowers blowing this Month or continuing, &c.

Meadow Saffron, Anemones, Bellis, Stock Gilliflowers,
 Pansies, Clamatis, double Violets, some kind of
 Carnations, Anterrhinum, Veronica, Musk-roses, and
 some others.

Capricor-

Capricorn *or*, *or the Goat.*

DECEMBER,

Things proper to be done in the Flower Garden this month.

PReserve your Carnations, Ranunculas and Anemonies from excessive Rains, House all tender plants; see out and destroy Insects and Vermine that annoy your Gardens, prepare warm Litter to lay over such choice Things as are to continue abroad; if the Frost comes, carry store of Dung, lay it in a readiness in some convenient place to rot against the Spring, that it may be the fitter for your use, and order other Things as has been directed in *January*.

How blowing this Month or continuing.

IRis Clusi, some Anemonies, common and *Persian* Winter Cyclamen, black Hellebore, Antirrhinum, Drops or Snow-flowers, single Primroses, Stock-gilliflowers, and some others.

And thus, Reader, have I given you an exact Account of what is most material to be done in the several Months,

Flowers, Shrubs, and choice Plants, enduring several degrees of Cold, how they are to be preserved.

THe degrees of Cold any choice Flower or plant will bear without danger or destruction, is requisite for a Gardener to know, that so he may order them by a timely care to prevent loss, or being reputed no Proficient in his Employment; and these are commonly divided in three degrees,

Flowers

Flowers and Plants not dying but by extream Cold.

Single Violets, Serapentaria, Trifolium, white and double Narcissus of Constantinople, Agnus, Castus, Alva Arb resceris, Persian Jesamine, Malay, Altha, Tax, Orichum Marinum, Orinthoglon Arabian, Fe, Ethiop, Veronica, Teuchriummas Tythymal. Myr- ole, Jacca, Sarsaparilla, Abrotonum, Male and Fe- le; Adiantum Verum, Aronita Verum, Bellis Hyspa- Rosemary, Lavender, Cherry Lawrels, Balbous-Iris, Misu, Matantha, red Lunatus, Cene raria Pomgranete, erial, Jacinths, double white Lychnis, double Matri- ria, Pancration, Spinous Poppy Marcoe, Sydynelchi- Cuccrum, Matthioli, the Eryngium plain, and Ita- blue, Mountain Pritillaria, Spanish Genista, white- flowered Olives.

And those, unless in violent or excessive Colds, may last set in the *Conservatory*, or *Green-House*; or you may protect them Abroad in Pots, Cases, or Boxes, and Traffles, or thinner covering.

Flowers and Plants enduring the second Degree of Cold.

Summer-purple, Cyclamen, Amimum, Plinii, Cit- ton, Digitalis Hyspan, Aspilanthus Creticus, Ja- roza Marina, Suza-Iris, Oleanders, Alexandrian Law- Oranges, Lentiscus Myrtles, Lanentine, Tufted Nar- cissus, choicest Cornations and Gilliflowers, Narcissus of span, red Cyrtisus, Vernal, Cyclamen, Canna, Indica, double and single Asiatick Ranuncula's, Hedyfarium Cly- num, Virginia Jesamine, Thymis Capitatus Verbe- nodi, Fles Cretica, Geranium-triste, Chem-Laa Al- nestris, Carbo; and some few others of the choicest; and therefore when the Frosts approach so that they seem to set in, they must be hastened into the *Conservatory*, &c.

Flowers and Plants the least of all enduring Cold.

A Rabian Ornithogalon, Tuberosc Narcissus, Acacia Egyptiaca, Helichryson, Balsamum, Amaranthus, three colours, American Aloes, Aspalathus of Oret, Chelsea Tricoccus, Indian Narcissus, Summer sweet Marjorum, Pistiaicos, Dactyls, the great Indian Fig, Lysa with the white Flower, Coultea Odorata, Cistus Ragus: with the white Flower, Cretica, Lavendula Multifol. clus. Syrax Arbor, Nasturtium Indicum. The two Marums of Syria; Capsicum Indicum, Pomum Aethop. Aureum, Spinosum Phaseol, and some few others that are very choice and tender, and therefore a Gardener who undertakes to order them, must have special care he suffers not the Nipping Frosts or Cold Winds to surprize late abroad, lest they dye, and his Labours and Expectation have thereby an equal Frustration.

These of all other tender Flowers or Plants, must first be removed into the *Conservatory* or *Green-House*, and carefully tended and ordered according to the Directions that will follow in the close of this Book, relating to the well ordering and regulating a *Green-House* or *Conservatory*; and if you have not opportunity or conveniency to remove them so early as necessary requires, then cover them as they stand for a Time with Matresses, or thinner covering, according as the Season is Colder or Hotter, or the cold Dews fall, which after *Bartholomew-tide* fall very cold in the Night, and are great Enemies to choice Plants and Flowers, bringing mostly with them Nipping Morning Frosts, as they are called Mildews, and other Misfortunes, so that a little neglect does a great deal of Mischief, which much Time, Cost, and Labour, cannot renew or recover.

Therefore again, I say be careful in this, and gain Advantage and Credit.

*Further Description of Flowers, as to their
Shapes and Colours.*

Dorethea.

THIS is an esteemed Flower, of a deep brown Purple whipped very curiously about the edges, dappled with Red and Purple, a curious white bottom, and Tamis Purple.

Bacchus Bole.

This Flower is not Tall, yet a very full, large and broad Leaved Flower, being of a sad light Purple and a deeper White, divided equally, having the three utmost Edges edged with a Crimson colour, Blewish bottom, and dark Purple and Tamis.

Memorables.

This Flower is of a pale tann'd Leather colour, bright yellow and sad Purple, and is for its variety compared with many now in good esteem.

Royal Shuttle-maker.

This Flower has sharp-pointed Leafs, turning a little curiously marked with a bright Carnation, pale yellow and deep Scarlet, the bottom Tamis black, and is well improved by off-sets coming out above the lower-most Leaf.

Dianea.

This Flower is properly raised from Seeds of the Dianthus, differing from it in that it hath white Leafs edged and whipped about, and feathered in the middle with a deep brown Purple, and Tamis dark Blue.

Puvion of Rome.

This Flower hath its Leafs very green and large in the stalks, raising high, and dividing into several Branches striped,

striped, or at least each Leaf of the Flower list'd above with Yellow, the rest deep Scarlet.

Paonie.

This Flower, tho' common, is a great Grace and Ornament to the *Flower-Garden*, it is Male and Female, the first of these are single, and known by the constantly coming of the Leafs whole and undivided; the Roots are round and long, and the Flower of a Purplish Red; and of the Male there is but one Kind, but of the Females many, some bearing double, others single Flowers, resembling in Shape the common red Rose; and these being usually I need not Elaborate to describe their Kinds being mostly used for adorning Windows in House-Flower-Pots.

The Bee-Flower.

This grows not above six Inches high, having three or four narrow Leafs, bearing on the Stalk 3 or 4 Flowers, one above the other; and where there happens to be 4 Leafs, three of them are usually small and sharp pointed, of a Blush colour, turning up towards the Top of the Stalk; the fourth is round, in colour like a Bee that is sucking a Flower, which has deceived many at first sight, who have supposed it to be really so. This has 2 Roots joyned together, and round, and when the Flower fades, usually one of them perishes, and the other remains sound for further encrease.

The Bladder Nut.

This grows low if neglected to be pruned up and kept from the Suckers; the Bark is whitish, and the Leafs like Elder-flowers, white and sweet, hanging many on a Stalk, after them greenish Bladders, each containing one Nut, sending up many Suckers, by which it greatly encreases.

Rubented.

This is the great pale Red or Peach-bloom-coloured Flower-de-luce, being Bulbous-rooted, and is more in esteem

about them than the many other Irises, so called from their several Colours, resembling them in the Rain bow, and adorned with small yellow Spots in each of the three falling Leafs.

The Spanish Yellow-Iris.

This Flower is of a curious Golden colour in all Parts the blowing Leafs; there is yet another of this Kind with a pale yellow Flower, with a deep yellow Spot, and these there are indeed many diversities, some paler, some higger, some lesser, and others of a deeper yellow colour, one with white falling Leafs, except a yellow Spot, which is usual to all Bulbous Iris, or Flower-de-luces. Also the Spanish party coloured Flower-de-luce, whose Leafs are white, that fall, but the Arch'd ones of a Silver colour, and the Top-leafs of a bluish Purple, another yellow-coloured, arched with yellow-falling Leafs, &c.

Hungarian Rose.

This Rose differs from the usual common red, one in Green-shoots, its Flower being of a pailer red, having faint Spots spread over the Leafs of the whole double Flower.

The Double Velvet Rose.

This Rose has its shoots of a saddish red green colour, little thorney, the Leafs being of a sadder green than the common red Rose; the Flowers are consistent of two or three rows of Leafs, of a dark red Velvet-colour, having some distinction of lighter red in Velvet-colour, having many Flowers.

The Marble Rose.

This resembles the former in growth, but is larger and more folded, being of a light red, Marbled with a lighter blush grey-deline, and gives a curious scent.

The

The Virgin Rose.

Is in the Leafs greener than the last, being smooth and without any Thorn, the Flower not very thick standing, but spreading the Leafs, and standing forward from each other; the Leafs, that are of a pale Red, or bluish colour, are streaked on the Faces, the back sides being of a whitish colour, blowing usually fair, and are a very fragrant Scent.

The Evergreen Rose.

This is so called because the Leafs fade not in Winter but remain Green, and continue till new ones come in the Spring; the Flowers are cluster'd four or five together at each end of the Branches, which consist but of five Lea's single, of a curious white colour having Musky Scent.

The Moley of Hungary.

This Flower is of two Sorts, the first hath three or four long broad Leafs, which grow up with the Stalk a Foot high, one above the other; and are on the Top beset with some reddish Bulbs, of a pale Purple; the Root small and fit for encrease; the second is in resemblance of the first, only the Stalk bears smaller Leafs, and a greater cluster of dark green Bulbs, the Flowers alike, &c.

Spiderwort.

Those of *Savoy* and *Italy*, of these Kinds are the chiefest in esteem, they are very secure *Plants* against Weather, and prosper in almost any Soil, especially where it is moist, bearing a Star-like Flower, white and sometimes inclining to blushing.

This is called the *Queens Gilliflower*, and by some the close Sciences; there are two Sorts of them, both single, one of a pale Blush, the other white, producing but four Leafs.

The double White Gilliflower.

This is accounted the nobler; having many Branches on Stalk, and many Flowers on a Branch, standing close together in a long Spike, the Flowers being of a curious white colour, thick and double, and give their choicest scent in the Evening on the declining of the Sun.

Double Poppies.

These are not to be omitted, tho' they give no fragrant scent, since their Beauties are an Ornament to the Flower-garden; they are of various Colours, tho' of one Kind; some red, other purple, some white, others scarlet, and some again, white-blush, others party colour; one Leaf half scarlet, and half white, some striped with the same colour, but those chiefly esteemed are of Gold yellow, double flowering, and produce much Seed.

Bastard Britany.

This grows about two Foot high, bearing a reddish flower, having many brownish woody Stalks; and on the lower part of it are winged Leafs seven, nine, or eleven together, resembling those of a young Ash, tho' somewhat larger, longer, and purpled about the edges, being of a sad green colour.

Male Cistus.

This has not its growth above a Yard high, small and shrubby, compos'd of many brittle slender woody Branches, bearing Flowers of a fine reddish purple, like single Roses, each having five small round Leafs, many yellow Threads in the middle that soon fall away, &c.

Virgin Silk.

This with one or more round Stalks rises near 4 Foot high, set with two long broad Veins, at several Joynts green and round pointed, and on the Top of the Stalks, out of the skinny Hose, a great tuft of Flowers issue, some-

sometimes thirty or forty hanging down on long Foot stalks, each containing five small hollow Leafs of a Purple colour, which fading, are succeeded by long crooked Cods, standing upwards, which produce flat broad Seed.

Indian Scarlet Jesamine.

This comes up from a large spreading Root with two or more flexible Branches, which must be supported when they put forth their Tendrills, by fastening any woody Substance, and there will come forth winged Leafs, much like them of Roses, and at the end of the Branches come forth the Flowers, many in Number, long like a Fox-glove, and at the end opening into five fair broad Leafs, with a stile and small threading in the middle, of the colour of Saffron; some of the Plants have on the inside the Flower, small and round Leafs, others veined with small yellow lines, the Ground being a deep Scarlet.

The Rose Bay-Tree.

This is of two Sorts, one bringing red, the other white Flowers, not otherways differing, its Stem growing to the bigness of an Inch and half compass, dividing into three Branches at each Joynt; bearing long, hard thick, and dark Leafs at the end of the Branches; the Flower issues of a white in the one, and deep blush in the other; containing four long narrow Leafs, yet round pointed, falling away without Seed.

Candy Tufts.

These are small Plants, whitish green Leafs, their Stalks set with narrow long notches, and at the Top produced many small single Flowers, placed close together, some white, and others with purple Spots in the middle; others all of a purple colour; they are produced of Seeds, the Roots Yearly perishing.

Flower Gentle of many Colours.

This produces a Flower of a lighter colour, of Purp'e-
arlet, and Gold-colour; Lemmon, Orange, some Straw-
blour, and crimson; they have a thick stalk, with ma-
large green Leafs, of many Branches, &c.

The Shrub Spicara.

This Flower rises a Yard or something more in height,
with divers wooden Stalks set with long green Leafs,
ched on the edges; and the top of the Stalk produces
any Flowers of a pale Peach-bloom colour, close toge-
er in a long spike, lessening by degrees, like Pyra-
ds; the wooden Root despises the Winter's rage, and
ay be propagated by Layers.

The Cloth of Silver coloured Crow-foot.

This produces lesser Flowers than some others of its
nd, having its Leafs pointed, six, seven, or eight in
umber, of a pale yellowish Blush-colour, striped on
inside, but more on the outside with Crimson, the
or Grumous.

The double yellow Crow-foot.

This is called the Ranuncula of Asia, having its Leafs
reading and dividing like a Carrot; from the Root,
many small stalks, each producing a shining yellow
all double Flower.

The Ranuncula of Aleppo.

This Flower is of a curious Orange-colour'd tawney,
nd and very double striped with Yellow.

Carolus.

This Flower is curiously marked and striped with
ides of Murry-purple, thro' the several Leafs of it,
ne at bottom, and Purple Tamis, making a very cu-
ous show.

The Indian Fig.

This springs Leafs one out of another, from one Leaf put half into the Earth: Which taking Root, puts out others, being a Finger thick, flat and round pointed, and of colour a pale green; Showing at first brown prickles at the upper end, and at the tops of the Leafs the Flowers break forth, set with two Rows of pale yellow Leafs having a yellow thrum tipped with red in the middle after the Flower fades, the head they stood on, in the middle, grows large, in the form of a Fig, but in these Countries comes not to perfection; it is a tender Plant and must be set in Pots, so that it may be Housed in the Winter, lest the Frost rot and destroy it.

White Hellebore.

This makes its first appearance with a round large head, of a green whitish colour, and afterwards opens many fine green Leafs, signally pleated in every part taking a compass about each other at the bottom, from whence a Stalk rises about a Yard high, small Leafs extending to the middle of it, which dividing into many Branches bears a considerable Number of Star-like Flowers, small, and of a yellowish green colour.

The double Purple Virgins-Power.

This hath many woody Branches, covered with a thin brown out bark, and green underneath, winding about what it takes hold on; the Leafs are at the Joints, consisting of three parts of it, notched on one side, and forked on both; the Flowers appear from the Joints on long Foot-stalks, standing like Crosses, of a fullen dark Red the outward Leafs broad, and in the inward folded like a Button, so that the outward ones fall off before the inward ones spread themselves, this is proper to be supported against a Wall, and such of the small Branches in the Winter, prune off in the end of *March*.

May

Marum, or Herb Mastick.

This raises about a Foot high with hard stiff stalks, and the many Branches, into which it divides it self, are with fine green small Leafs, two at a Joint, at the top of the Branches it sends forth small white Flowers, among the Tufts downy Threads; all the Plant, as well as Flowers, being of a curious Scent, and may be improved by Slips set in April.

The Autumn Mountain Crocus.

This is of a pale blue Colour, it stands on short Foot-stalks, appearing but little above ground, but soon grows a little higher, and is prized, because it comes when other Flowers are going out, being of a curious softness.

The Silver cupped Spanish Moley.

This appears with two or three long Rush like Leafs, springing when the Stalk is at its height, that aspiring a foot or more, bearing a considerable Head of Flowers soon open, grow on long Foot stalks, and spread much, the Flowers being of the Colour of Silver, with long downy Threads on both sides, the Leafs fashioned small and hollow in the manner of an Encrease-well, with little Trouble.

The great yellow Frutillary.

This has a stalk about two Foot high, the Flower is large, small, and of a pale Yellow, and is well in composition of a Garden among May-flowers, whose Number is as numerous as various.

As for these last, Reader, I have given you most of them in the *English* Names; as for the Months Flowers now in, I have set them down particularly, as you will see in this Book, in the Months adapted to the Flower-garden; so that nothing may be omitted to satisfy the Reader in his Curiosity.

T H E

Gardener's Almanack :

For what is necessary to be done
in the *Green-House* and *Conser-
vatory*, in Preserving and well
Ordering choice Shrubs,
Plants, Flowers, &c. with
the Time of Housing, &c.

Greens, as well as Flowers, are to be considered
and care taken of them, because they are not
only pleasant to the Site of the Garden, but serve for
many profitable Uses, besides Adornment and Fragrance.
Therefore,

*In M A R C H,**What things are proper to be done.*

PLant Box in Parterres, sow Bay-seeds, Fir-seeds, Phillyrea, Alaternus, and most Perennial Greens; and after the Equinox a few Days, prune and Pine Fir-trees; sow towards the End of the Month Myrtle-berries steeped a while in warm Water.

Wrap with Straw-wisps the Tops of thorn Cyprus; cover with Straw, or Pease hawm, your exposed Ever-greens, as also Bays, Cyprus, Phillyrea, Pine, Fir, &c. that are Seedlings, till they have continu'd in the Nursery about three Years, and are capable of being transplanted, lest the sharp Winds too much dry and injure them; and uncover them not till the latter End of the Month, or the tail of the Frost be pretty well over; especially the Ever-greens, lest the Wind and Sun conspire to wither and destroy them; and this you may do to bleak Winds, or sharp Frosts all the Winter.

At the latter End of this Month you may set your Orange trees, Myrtles, Lemmon-trees, Ammamus, Dates, Centiscai, Olenders, Aloes, and such like Plants, that are tender and impatient of Cold, in the Portico of your Conservatory: And if the Weather be mild and warm, the sharp Frosts and Winds being over, you may open the Windows and Doors, but do it gradually, and not together, and trust not the leaving them open a Nights, unless the Season be very well settled; and some hardy Ever-greens may be transplanted, if the Season be warm and temperate. It is also a proper Time to raise stocks to bud Lemmons and Oranges on; and to do it set the seeds early in the Month, in Pots, half a Dozen of the seeds of Sevil Oranges may be placed in a Pot filled with Earth, viz.

That Earth which is taken the first half spit under the Turf, in rich Pasture-ground, where Cattle have much been sothered, and mix of rotten Cow dung one part with it, and if then it happen to be too stiff, sift moderately a little Lime and rotten Wood, or sticks of Willow; and for binding, if occasion requires it, add a little loamy Earth; and plunge the Pots into Hot-beds which may be renewed in *May*, and so e'er the Winter the shoots will be near a Foot, and in three Years fit to inoculate, which at the end of this Month you may also bud, by placing two Buds opposite one to the other, not above an Inch from the Earth.

In A P R I L,

What Things are proper to be done.

THIS Month sow Phyllerea, Pine-kernels, Fir-seeds, Alternus, and the most Sorts of Perennial-greens. Take your tender and choice Shrubs of the Conservatory and air them in a fair Day, and about the middle of the Month, if the Weather be fair and temperate, else let them remain till *May*; and when you see Occasion to water them, about four Gallons of warm Water, will serve to do about Trees, but let it be Rain or Pond Water, which will most nourish them.

You may also graft your tender Shrubs, and the like by approach, as Jessamines, Pomgranades, Oranges, Lemmons, and the like.

Towards the end of the Month will be a proper Season to remove and transplant Oleanders, Myrtles, Spanish Jessamine, young Orange-plants, Pomgranades, &c. first suffering them to sprout, placing them about a Fortnight in the shade; refresh and time them, and also Spanish Jessamine, within an Inch or two of the Stock, when it be-

things to put out or shoot. If the cold Winds are passed, towards the end of the Month, after gentle showers, &c. Clip Barba-jovis, Box, Cyprus, Myrtle, Phillyrea, Alterus; and to prevent Box smelling after it is clipped, water it immediately, and the scent will vanish.

In M A Y,

What things are proper to be done.

BRing forth your Orange-trees, remove and transplant them. See the particular Manner of it in what relates to Orchard-management of Fruit-trees.

Give such housed Shrubs and Plants as you think not convenient to bring yet Abroad, fresh Earth at the surface, a handful deep or somewhat more, loosening the rest of the Earth with a forked stick, without bruising or wounding the Roots.

Brush and cleanse the Leafs of your Plants from dust or some other ill conveniencies they have gathered in the Green-house; and if you neither remove nor transplant them, take off the surface of the old Earth, and finely sift on some rotten old Cow-dung.

From the several sorts of Greens, except Orange's and Lemmons, you need not, in taking up, to transplant them, or trim the Roots much, unless they are very like much intrangled or matted; and if they encrease in growth and stature, remove them into large Pots or Cases, and put lesser into those you remove them out of, and this need not be done above once in two or three Years.

In JUNE,

What things are proper to be done.

NOW Inoculate Roses, Jessamine, and some other choice Shrubs ; set Slips of Myrtle in Cold moist Ground, and they will the better take Root. Likewise by Slips you may multiply Cytisus Innatus in Ground that is moderately moist, but let them not exceed a handfull in length, and be of the same spring ; and use this Month neither Seeds nor Layers of them ; Water now such Things as require it ; trim up your Knots and put every Thing in order that by defect, accident or luxuriance have intrangled, or put themselves out of decency, or regular form, and proceed to the place the spreading shoots, or tender slips of this Years growth in your Verdant Bowers or Arbours.

In JULY,

What things are proper to be done.

YOU may this Month continue to slip Myrtle, Laurels, and other useful Greens. Water Shrubs newly planted, as also Layers of Granads, Myrtle, Orange trees, Amomum ; which Shrub must be frequently Watered, and cannot well be done too much, requiring likewise very much Compost to support it, as do also the Granads and Myrtles ; so that take care when you trim their Roots, or change their Earth, that you give them the fattest and most natural Soil.

Inarch, graft by Approach, and inoculate *Oranges*, *Jesamine*, and other curious Shrubs: Take up *Autumnal Cyclamen*, gather the early Seeds of it, and sow it in Pots.

About the latter end of this Month, lay new Earth on the Surface of the Cases wherein your *Orange-Trees* are planted, and cool them as much as you can, and plunge your Pots in cool Earth to avoid the excessive heat of the Sun.

IN AUGUST,

What Things are proper to be done, &c.

THE beginning of this Month is the proper season for Success in Budding of *Orange-Trees*: Therefore Inoculate seedling Stocks, of about three or four Years growth; and to have good Buds for this purpose, take off the head of an old *Orange-Tree* that is of a good kind, which will furnish you with the best by making large Shoots.

About the 24th of this Month is a proper and very safe Season to remove and lay your *Perennial Greens*, *Lemmons*, *Oranges*, *Myrtles*, *Oleanpers*, *Phillyreat*, *Pomgranates*, *Monthly Roses*, *Arbutus*, *Jesamines*, and other choice Shrubs, and such as will endure the Frost; peg the Shoot and Branch of the last Spring in very fertile Earth, water them as you see occasion, during the Summer; and when this Time comes again the next Year, you may transplant or remove them into fit Earth, set in the shade with moderate Moisture, but not too much, lest it rot the young Fibres; and then at three Weeks end place them in a more Airy Station, but not till fifteen Days after; you ought not to venture them in the Sun, especially in hot.

In SEPTEMBER,

Things proper to be done, &c.

PLANT *Irish-chalchidon*, and *Cyclamen*, continue to sow *Phillyria* and *Alternus*, and *Annals* that are not impaired by the Frost.

Prune *Pines* and *Firr-Trees* somewhat after the Equinoctial, if it was not done in *March*; for I prefer that Month as a proper Season.

About *Michaelmas*, later or sooner, as the Weather proves reasonable fair, without Fogs or great Mists, is a proper Time to retire your tender *Greens*, &c. observing at the same Time that they be dry on the Leaves, &c. as *Lemmons*, *Oranges*, *Indian*, and *Spanish Jessamine*, *Dates*, *Ledon Clusi*, *Aloes*, *Sedums*, *Oleanders*, *Babba-Jovis*, *Citysus*, *Lunatus*, *Amomum*, *Plin*, *Choemeleatri-cocces*; put them into your *Conservatory*, with fresh Mould stirred amongst that which is on the Top of their Cases and Boxes; then add rich and well consumed Soil, for their better nourishment during the Winter, but you need not shut the Doors and Windows of the House, till the cold is much more increased, and by its sharpness gives you warning to do it: As for *Myrtles* they may be left Abroad till the latter end of *October*.

In OCTOBER,

Things proper to be done, &c.

IN this Month you may sow *Cyprus*, if the Frost be not rise, but do not much clip your Shrubs of any kind; sow *Alternus* and *Philligra*-seeds, and look after your *Green-House* to place all Things in good Order, and clear them of dead or decaying Leafs, or any other Annoyances; and remove such Things as are yet Abroad, according to their Degrees bearing Cold, into shelter; and put Dung to the Roots of such as are yet left Abroad, but not too much, nor too hot, lest it injure them to too much Heat, so that they will be the less abler.

In NOVEMBER.

Things proper to be done, &c.

THIS Month cover your young exposed Ever-Greens with Straw or Hawm, if the Winds be very sharp, lest they be dried up and spoiled; and quite enclose your tender Plants, *Perannual*-greens, and choice Shrubs, if the Frost come on in your *Conservatory*, excluding particularly the cold Winds; and if they there appear very dry, and not freezing, you may water them with Water qualified with Cow or Sheeps dung, some what warmed.

Plant *Roses*, *Althea-frutex*, *Citysus*, and sow stony Seeds.

The New Art of Gardening,

You may now Plantt Forrest trees for Walks, to make a curious green Shade in their proper Seasons, either in Walks or Avenues, and cover your tender Greens in the Nursery, with Mattresses and warm Straw.

In DECEMBER,

Things proper to be done, &c.

IN this Month little can be expected to be done as to Gardening, and therefore may be termed to the careful Gardener a Month of rest, wherein he ought to take care of himself in providing wholesome, nourishing Diet, warm Cloaths and good Fires; yet let him look after such Things as yet require his Care, especially in the *Green-House* or *Conservatory*, which now will prove an easie Task, the main being to keep the Windows and Doors well closed, and lined with Mats or other Conveniencies, to prevent the piercing Air entering thro' the Crevices; for now the *Orange-Trees* are most likely to be in danger, and therefore if the Weather be extream, assist them with the kindly Heat of Fire, but not too much, for that does more Harm than Cold.

Set dropping iipe *Barberries*, and *Pine-kernels* in a good mellow Mould, and see what else is requisite; and so I conclude the Year with my Wishes, that the honest Gardener's Undertakings may be always successful and prosperous.

The GREEN-HOUSE AND CONSERVATORY

For the Preservation of Plants, Shrubs, Choice Flowers, &c. from Winds, Frost, or cold Airs that would otherwise Chill and Destroy them.

GREENS that last all the Year are for the most part not to be kept without great Care, sometimes abroad, and sometimes in the *Conservatory*; and since few Books give any satisfactory Account of, to accommodate the *English Gardener*: I conceived it highly necessary to place such Rules and Directions, on that Occasions at the latter End of this Work, as cannot chuse but make it more acceptable to the Ingenious, than any that have gone before it.

That a *Green House* or *Conservatory* to preserve choice Greens and Flowers from the nipping Winds or chilling Frosts, I cannot conceive any that deal this Way are Ignorant, tho' some are for having it in one Fashion, and others in another; and indeed I shall not undertake to contradict Fancy in this Matter, yet there remains something to be said that many are ignorant of, and being known and put in practice, may highly conduce to their Advantage.

Consider then that free breathing Air is that which continues the life and growth of Plants, as well as Animals, and where they are stifled and kept in too close, tho' with Heat and subterranean Fires, as Stows, &c. in the

The New Art of Gardening,

the cold Weather, as many use for want of free Air to breath, they express a Languor by the Parching of the Brims of the Leafs; and sometimes a Decay and Dryness of the whole Leaf, which could they have moderate Heat and Air to pass in and out moderately for their Refreshment, would be remedied, and this can be done no better than by Earthen Pipes conveniently placed, some in a Stow set on the Out-side of the House conducting Heat, and others conveniently placed to let out the stagnated or sulphurous Air that sickens the Plants, and let in that which is fresh and pure to revive and refresh them, that they may continue and flourish, at least keep their lively Verdure; and this is far better than Pans of Charcole, or Stows within, that corrupt and stifle the Air; and such a Stow may be erected with a Chimney or Funnel, a Fire hearth, and an Ash-hole at a moderate Price, and the Expence of much less Fewel than the others; the Pipes to let in Heat need not exceed three, and one or two of them as Occasion requires, may sometimes be stopped, or less or more Heat is requisite, the Season being very sharp or relenting, and so may you order those of the like Number, to let in and out the Air.

In this House you must have your Door and Windows to the South; and the Door that is placed in the side of it requires a Porch, with another Door matted, to keep the Crevices, and shutting close, so that going in or out, one Door may be shut upon you before the other is opened, that the cold Air may be kept out, that otherwise would rush in with much Violence.

As for the Windows they must have Wooden-Shutters, as well as Sashes of Glass well framed in, that when the Cold is extream they may be totally shut up; and when there is relentings or Sun-shiny Days, the Wooden-Shutters may in the Day-time by degrees be opened to let in the Sun and Air more freely, but not the Glass ones be drawn up, unless it proves very warm and Sun-shiny, and then not too suddenly but with Caution and Discretion, that the Plants may take it kindly; and not find too sudden

then an alteration in the change of the Air, which may prove very prejudicial.

So range your Pots and Cases wherein your choice Plants and Flowers stand, and each may receive a Benefit of Air, and warmth according to its Degree, but not so near as to interfere or intangle with one another, for then they will keep in the contaminated, thick or gross Air, and there will be no free breathing amongst them; as in this Case there ought to preserve a Vivacity of Liveliness in them.

The Greens require a little watering in the *Conservatory*, or *Green-House*, and many of them none; as *Aloes*, and the like; because it makes them sickly and fading, the Air being sufficient to moisten them, especially in the cold season; and when by the curling and withering of the Leafs you find a necessity to do it, warm the Water, and mix it a little with Pidgeons or Poultry's-Dung; pour it on moderately some distance from the Roots, that it may leisurely soak to them, and not in abundance.

Take off such Leaves as wither or grow dry, and stir the Stalk or Bole of the Plant gently, that the Root may be a little loose to have the freer breathing of Air; open the Mould a little on the top, and sprinkle a fresh Mould on the surface, and over that a small scattering of warm Dung; and if any Weeds or Grass grow up, take them away, smoothing over the place again, keeping such a distance between your Rows of your Pots or Cases placed on Forms, or Stools, Tables, or the like, that you may easily pass between them to do any Office that is required for the Commodity or Advantage.

Spread at the bottom of your *Green-House*, Wood-Ashes finely sifted, and over them lay dried Rushes, and they will suck up the Damps apt to arise out of the Earth, and add a considerable warmth to the place.

Let the Ceiling be low to reflect the Heat that proceeds from the Stow, and hang it about with *Linsey-woolsey Baye*, or some such coarse Stuffs which will take

*the Cold that is Subject to penetrate the Walls, and
eat their Mustiness, often occasioned by sweating
Frosts, or some relentings of Frosts, foggy Wea-
or immoderate Rains, when the Air is thick and
; and likewise add a considerable warmth for the
vation of such Things as are the most tender : In
s not at which end of your House you erect your
whether *East* or *West*, so it be in a convenient
It may be made of Stone or Brick, to be erected
quare, of the ordinary size of a single plain Fur-
like that of a *Chymist*, used in his *Laboratory*, usu-
ere for common Operation, consisting of an Ash-
and Fire-hearth, which may take up about 2 Foot
out to out : Yet so it must stand that the Grate or
hearth may be about a Yard above the Floor, or
of the *Green-House*, that thereby the Heat coming
the Pipes conveniently placed, may be the more
er, and evener dispersed to the middle, bottom,
op of the House, that every part may participate
as is convenient of it ; and in this good order-
even in the Cold of Winter, you will perceive ma-
your Greens to shoot out and flourish, some Blos-
and some produce Fruit, many Flowers blow to
ration ; as if, by this reviving Heat and good Ma-
nent, an Artificial Spring or Summer was produ-
which will much redound to the Credit and Profit
Gardener, especially such as manage these Affairs
Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, who are
us in them, and take pleasure to see what they can-
reasonably expect at such a Season.*

ms, Reader, I hope I have fulfilled my Undertak-
in omitting nothing that might materially conduce
e well ordering of an *Orchard* or *Garden*, pleasant
profitable to the Owners, in all their Particulars
liceries ; so that an indifferent understanding Man
reach and comprehend the Instructions laid down,
being put in practice as the Seasons are specified
t but render a *Gardener* acceptable.

F I N I S.

